CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,581—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1896.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTING POWDER IS
CALVERT'S,
Guaranteed to contain 15% Calvert's No. 5 CARBOLIC, the strongest Disinfectant known.
In 6d., 1s. and 1s. 6d. Tins (English rates).
Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed. Will not clog pipes or drains.
Avoid Worthless Imitations made with Tar Oils.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th Jan.
GANGES	4969	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.M.S. CALEDONIA	7388	W. B. Andrews	25th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4138	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
P.&O. THAMES	5113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4969	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	29th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4188	F. Crewe	7th March 96
P.&O. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M.S. CALEDONIA	7388	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	28th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5287	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4178	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.M.L. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	25th "
P.M.S. CALEDONIA	7388	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P.M.S. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA THERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO ..... 9th Jan. 1896.
S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 6th Feb. 1896.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	...Bourdon (Fr. Navy)	4,080	21st Mar. 1896.

The next Departures will take place on the following dates:—

18th April.	13th June.	8th August.
16th May.	11th July.	5th September.

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	..Bourdon (Fr. Navy)	4,080	16th Jan. 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

DEPARTURES TO KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

The s. s. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, 1,960 tons, will leave for the above destinations on or about the 16th January, 1896.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th January, 1896, at 3 P. M., for KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 11th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on the 14th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,416 tons, on or about the 18th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Abd Hussein, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 11th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "LOODIANA 3,269 tons, about the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "SOINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 16th January, calling at Mombassa, Mozambique and Beira
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEAM,
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Date of leaving Calcutta.
Tons.	On or about the
S.S. MUTTRA 4,641	28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.
No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & Co., LD., invite attention to their Stock of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS,
CHEMICAL AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS,
which is VERY COMPLETE, and comprises all the most RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AND INVENTIONS.
The Steel Instruments are of
GUARANTEED ENGLISH MANUFACTURE
and all may be RELIED ON as being the BEST PROCURABLE.
TREACHER & Co. are prepared to supply any quantities from Stock, and to
SUBMIT TENDERS AND UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS
with RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, and other large Consumers.
Agents to Messrs. ARNOLD & SON, Makers to the Home Government.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
WHITE DRESS BOWS, Newest Shapes,
Rs. 2-14 and 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE DRESS TIES, in all widths,
Rs. 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE KID GLOVES, Re. 1-4, 1-12 and Rs. 2-8.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye,
Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk,
Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS,
Rs. 2-12 and 4-8. Pure Silk, Rs. 9 Per Pair.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
HORNBY ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LADIES TRAVELLING and FOR HOME USE an indispensable article is offered in KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS. The great sale which this article in its improved form has secured fully proves the high appreciation in which it is held. Price Rs. 2 per dozen, securely packed. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Dress Shirts, 1 and 3 Stud Fronts	Per doz.	60 0	67 0
	each	5 8	6 2
White Muslin Bows, latest Shapes	Per doz.	6 0	6 12
		1 8	1 11
White Muslin Ties	Per doz.	4 8	5 0
		6 0	6 12
Black Silk or Satin Bows	each	1 8	1 11
Do. do. Ties	"	1 0	1 2
Black Silk Socks, Embroidered Sides and Spot Fronts	Per pair	8 8	9 8
Do. do. Fancy Lace Fronts	"	12 8	14 0
Black Spun Silk Embroidered side	"	3 8	4 0
Black Lisle Thread Embroidered Spot Fronts	"	3 0	3 6
Gent's Soft White Kid Gloves	"	2 0	2 4
Gent's Soft White 2 Butt	"	3 0	3 6
Gent's Patent Leather Dress Shoes, Perfect fitting	"	9 8	10 10

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

TO ALL WHO HAVE OR DESIRE TO OBTAIN
A luxuriant head of hair we would commend the use of
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Prevents the hair falling off and becoming grey.
Encourages the growth and quickly eradicates scurf.
By providing all the nourishment ELEGANTLY necessary in a form easily applied, PERFUMED, and readily assimilated.
Is the most refreshing Hair Wash ever invented.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicat e or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR,
FOR THE BREATH AND TEETH,
IS the Finest Liquid Dentifrice and Mouth Wash in existence, and far surpasses in fragrance and delicacy any imported article. Always perfectly fresh.
In two sizes, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

Per 100.	Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.
FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.
VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)
Vevey Fins ..... Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas ... " 6-8 " 100
Vevey Courts ..... " 6-0 " 120
An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, AND "BAHADUR TORPEDOS."
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
By Direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLD WEATHER CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool from	10 8	Ladies Cardigans	8 8
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25 8	Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3 8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25 0	Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts, and Pants. .....each	6 8
Real Russian Eider Down Quilts.....Rs. 25 to	100 0	Stout Brown Merino Vests and Pants, ...each	6 8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits.....Rs. 10-8 to	16 8	Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz	25 0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8 8	Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz	25 0
Warm Gloves ,, 1-8 to	2 8	Merino Socks, per dozen	15 8
Tan Dogskin lined, very Warm, per pair	5 8	Balaclava Caps, each	4 8
Wool Mitts	1 8	Woven Cholera Belts, from	2 12
Warm Dressing Gowns, from	16 8	Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55 0
Cardigan Jackets, Rs. 8-8 to	13 8	Ulsters, very warm ,, 45-0 to	55 0
		Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45 0

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE ARMY
USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS AND SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR.
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION,
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,

Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR,
Will Produce
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th JANUARY,
The Amusing Comedietta
"SECOND THOUGHTS"
AND
For the first time in India, and by special permission of
Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH.
The Farcical Comedy.
"FAITHFUL JAMES."
Box Office Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Prices Rs. 4, Rs. 2, Re. 1,
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back seats.
Doors open each evening at 8 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and
Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,
is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT
for a SEASON to BOMBAY,
OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,
FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

THE S.S. "EMPRESS" from MIDDLESBOROUGH, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the stream. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING at the Offices of Messrs. Hill, Son and Gennan, 14 Elphinstone Circle, for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.
All Claims must be presented for Settlement before the Vessel leaves this port, otherwise they will not be entertained.
ALEX. STEWART,
MASTER, S. S. "Empress."

THE TAYLOR HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, AFFORDS facilities for learning LATIN, FRENCH, GERMAN, and MUSIC (Vocal and Instrumental). Two Candidates appeared at the recent MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, both passed. The new Matriculation Class will be formed on the 16th instant. Board Fee, Rs. 25; ordinary Tuition Fee, from Rs. 2 to 5. For further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN, has by an Indenture of Conveyance bearing date the 6th day of (January) instant, assigned, transferred and conveyed to our client LADY JANBAI, widow of the late SIR THARIABHOY TOPAN, KNIGHT, all that the share of the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan, and all his right, title, interest, share, claim and demand in to and upon all the several lands tenements and hereditaments comprised in and devised by the Will and Codicils of his father the said late Sir Tharia Topan, Knight, and more particularly described in the 1st and 2nd parts of the Schedule A, with all their respective easements and appurtenances, as also all that the Moneys, Shares, Stocks and Securities more particularly described in the Schedule B thereto and all other the moneys which shall be recoverable by the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan under the said Will and Codicils and the full benefit and advantage thereof and the interest dividend and produce thereof and of every or any part thereof to have and to hold all and singular the premises and hereditaments unto our said client her heirs executors administrators and assigns subject to an Indenture of Mortrage of the 21st day of June, 1895, and made between the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan of the one part and to one Bomanji Shapurji Chothia of the other part and to the payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby. All persons are hereby informed that the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan has now no share interest or claim whatsoever in the properties and moneys of his said deceased father, and they are hereby further warned against dealing in any way with the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan in respect of the said properties or any of them or in respect of his right, title share and interest under the said Will and Codicils, and notwithstanding this notice should any person deal with the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan in any way in respect thereof as aforesaid he will do so at his own risk as to costs and consequences.—Dated this 9th Day of January, 1896.

DIKSHIT and DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for LADY JANBAI.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns, Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,

BORDEAUX.

GENUINE RICH CLARETS,

Shipped by the above Firm,

TO BE HAD of

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS:—

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per measem	25 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES

May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM AND MATUNGA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza Hossein Khan and Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatvala, the Special Commissioners appointed for the purpose, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Court's order made in suit No. 62 of 1892 and bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1893, wherein Baboo Bibi alias Fatmabibi is plaintiff and Gyasoodin bin Shaikh Edroos, Shaikh Esmail bin Shaikh Edroos, Abdul Guffoor bin Shaikh Edroos, Rahoo Bibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroo and wife of Shaikhoomerji Lalmeya Carrimabibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos and wife of Balameya and Mariam Bibi, daughter of Shaikh Edroos, under the age of 18 by her guardian ad litem, Mariambibi, widow of Hoosenmeya and Joao Braz Fernandes are defendants, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th, and SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. I.

On FRIDAY, the 10th January, at 3-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel or Fazendari land or ground, with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the suburbs of the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Accounts under No. 2, and admeasuring 142 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the name of Dadoo Meya Shaik Mahomed, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the cart of B. Ikowan Hurgowan, on the west by the passage of the cart of Nakhoda Mahomedali Rogay, on the north charitable cart of Mugdoom Saheb Durga, and on the south vacant ground belonging to , and which said premises are now in the occupation of the defendants Gyasoodin Shaik Edroos, Shaik Ismail Shaik Edroos, and Abdool Gaffoor Shaik Edroos, and are delineated in a map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in a red coloured boundary line, and which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

LOT No. II.

On the SAME DAY at 4 p.m.

One cart called Jadow Wali or Sonarbhat, situated at Upper Mahim, near the Church of N. S. De Victoria, containing by admeasurement 2,815 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 624, new No. 4-36, standing in the name of Shaik Edroos Dadoo Meya, deceased, with a bungalow, two huts, two chawls or shop and a Vadwal's house, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Lady Jamsetjee Road or Gopi Tank Road, on the west by the property of Vinayak Moroba Kshyatri, and partly by the property of Bhaiset goldsmith, and on the north cart belonging to the Portuguese Church of N.S. De Victoria and on the south cart of Balcrishna Bapoo Sawa, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Shaik Edroos Dadoo Meya, and are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in a red colour boundary line, which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

LOT No. III.

On the SAME DAY at 4-30 p.m.

All the right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in all that piece or parcel of land called Chocerbat cart, situate at Upper Mahim, in the houses and premises standing thereon, 3 cocoanut trees and contains by ameasurement 375 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the east and south property of Pascoal Francis DeSouza and partly by the passage of the said Fazandari house, on the west Gopi Tank Road, and on the north the cart of John Feitol De Misquitta, and which cart is occupied by the several Fazandari tenants of the said Shaik Edroo Meya, and are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in a green colour boundary line, which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

LOT No. IV.

On SATURDAY, the 11th January, at 4 p.m.

All those 3 pieces or parcels of land between G. I. P. Matunga Station and B. B. and C. I. Railway line, and also near the Mogulwadi, standing in the name of the said Shaik Edroos Dadoo Meya, which said pieces admeasure 4,603 square yards, and are bounded as follows:—A, containing 2,003 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east and south property of Phillipe Carvalho and on the west field of Lola Gopa, on the north field of Mathew Vaz, on the south field of Phillipe Carvalho. B, containing 1,788 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east water passage, on the west B. B. and C. I. Railway line, on the north pass ways, and on the south the field of Manuel DeSouza. C, containing 810 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the east Toolsi waterpipe and road, on the west field of Sona Capa, on the north field of Pascoal DeSouza, and on the south field of Mathew Oliveira, and which said three pieces of land are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in red colour boundary line and marked A. B. C., which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

LOT No. V.

On the SAME DAY at 4-30 p.m.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in all the batty fields, situate at Matunga, called Sonarat, and the houses and premises standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 13,500 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the Bhandarwada passage and partly by the house of Goosin Luxmon and partly by the house of Boodia Vithal and partly by the field of Gopal Pandoo, on the west Municipal ground and passage to Tanal pipe line road and partly by the field of Anandrao Narayen Daboolkar, Esq. on the north by the house of Gopal Pandoo and partly by the field of Boodia Narayen Litwal Bhandari and partly by the house of Bachoo Teacher and partly by the Bhandarwada passage and partly by the field of Aitwar Baba and partly by the house of Boodia Poshia, and on the south by the batty field of Anandrao Narayen Daboolkar, Esq. and are in the occupation of the tenants of the deceased and are delineated in the map or plan thereof and therein enclosed in red colour boundary line, which plan will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza Hossein Khan or Merwanjee Nanabhai Saklatwalla, Special Commissioners appointed as aforesaid, at their respective offices in Hornby Road and Medows Street, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF WASH-HAND TABLE FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned:—
One invoice earthen wash-hand furniture, consisting of gindy, water jugs, chamber pots, soap-box, brush-tray, basins, &c., &c.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned—
Ex s.s Bengal.
J P—1-4—4 cases machinery, consisting of reversing biscuit brake No 2 French roll tins, iron peel heads, ornamental wire trays, coffee roasters, coffee mills, &c.
On account of the concerned—
M B—74—8 cases machinery, consisting of wheel-barrow, mahogany lakh, rubber pipe, bull's-eye lever, platform scale, brass weights, glass hollow lancers, large tin-plates.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built Victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 powerful chestnut waler gelding, 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram with a powerful grey Arab horse and harness.
1 four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 country-bred chestnut pony, 5 years, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Australian cob, 15 hands, free from vice, fast trapper, with harness.
1 strong English-built brougham in very good order.
1 grey Arab horse, 15-1, quiet in harness and saddle, and very hard working.
1 chestnut waler horse, 15 hands, believed to be sound, up to weight, a good gharry horse, no vice.
1 circular brougham, with handsome powerful grey waler, 16 hands, and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr James Dickson, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, land blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, carpets, camphorwood chest of drawers, carved chiffoniers, linen, single-barrelled rifle, one crow rifle, a kerosine cooking stove, a tool chest with a large quantity of carpenters' tools, valuable books, &c.
The property is on view.
The property of another gentleman—
1 strong-built dog-cart in very good condition.
1 Scortee cow and calf giving daily six seers of milk.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dr. Govindrao Bhawoo Prabhakar, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Sacesaram Heerjee, the mortgager, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an cart known as Cartwaty, Girgaum-road, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 269 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 316, new No. 2113, old Survey No. 2, new Survey No. 2905, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Ward D under No. 398 and Street No. 4 and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the house and cart north by the property belonging to Tribhowandas Bhaidas, and on the south by the property of Manibai Rajpoore Kareen, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT BANDORA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ramjee Chintamon, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Hormasjee Framjee Acharwalla the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece of land, with the messuages or bungalow, stable and out-house, standing thereon, situate and being at Bandora Pak dy Mulla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the registration sub-district of Thana, registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under Survey No 214 and Pot No. 1, and assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. B 2, containing by admeasurement 4,037 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Dr. Dossabhoy Bazonjee, on the west by the Mulla Pakady Road, on the north by the property of the said Dr. Dossabhoy Bazonjee, and on the south formerly by the property of Framjee Jamsetjee Acharwalla, and now by the property of Dossibai, wife of Framjee Jamsetjee Acharwalla, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Hormasjee Framjee Acharwalla and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1896.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 17 plots of land suitable for buildings, situate on the Parel Road and the New Connaught and Sussex Roads and near the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway and on the Tramway Lines will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., in pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY the 20th inst., the Auction if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p.m., on each successive day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been offered:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PLOTS.

Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds	Plot Nos.	Area. sq yds
1	733·36	8	822·67	14	576·94
2	627·17	9	822·67	15	576·94
3	620·19	10	737·24	16	316·55
4	618·31	11	757·24	17	305·55
5	1015·83	12	720·03	18	838·67
7	1027·92	13	720·03		

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, on payment of a fee of Rs. 1.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford. Burder and Bayley, Municipal Solicitors, at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Geyer and Co., the remaining valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebrahimjee Hasoojee, furniture merchant, consisting of neat, substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, such as drawing-room suites, lined rich velvet and tapestry, cabinets, revolving top large office table with pigeon holes, mirror door almyrah, dressing and washhand tables to match, toy pony, cane and light chairs, strong-made single and double bedsteads, etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FIRST-RATE FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Geyer and Co., the following billiard tables:—
One first-rate nearly new full-sized slate billiard table with screw legs with improved new cushion and new cloth, with set of ivory billiard pool and pyramid balls, cases for balls, long and short cues, cue rests, marking board, set of three kerosine Hink's hanging lamps and cover, etc., (complete).
One first-rate nearly new full-sized slate billiard table by Burroughes and Watts, with improved new cushion and new cloth with set of ivory pool, pyramid, and billiard balls, cases for balls, long and short cues, cue rests, marking board, two ninety-five candle-power kerosine lamps, cover, etc, (complete).
Catalogues are published 1, and the tables are on view.

SALE OF 51 BORAS PUNJAB GINNED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 9 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown No 43, on the Argyll Road, by order of Mooltanee Samutmull Savuldass and on account and at the risk of Shah Bhimjee Jeraj and Co.
51 boras Punjab ginned cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 Theodolite, 1 English stationery cabinet, 1 kilter, 1 sextant, 1 cottage pianoforte by James Smith and Sons,
The property of a gentleman consisting of sofa, cushioned chairs, reclining sofa, chest of drawers, hatstand, oblong tables, single and double bedsteads with mattresses and bedding.
On account and at the risk of Raghavji Kersondas, ex-Rheinfels.

1239	RK 8088-8108,	21	bales card boards 17½ by 22½ ox. belt	8130 8150 21 bales 17½ 3 oz. nett,

By order of Bhunsalee Dharumsey Tricum and on account and at the risk of Bhunsalee Soonderjee Thurdass—
A quantity of Cutch work, silverware, consisting of plates, cups, tea-set, flower vases, cream jugs, card cases, umbrella and walking stick handles, mustard pots, salt cellars, cover-&c.
On account of the concerned—
1 large sun light lamp.
By order of the Administrator-General the effect of the late Mr. P. Williams, consisting of one double-barrel breech-loading central fire gun by W. G. Barratt, cartridge cases, ammunition, books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 chestnut waler gelding, 15 hands, goes in saddle and harness.
1 large black and tan terrier (lady-dog) good ratter, gentle and playful with children,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 140 of 1894.
Motichand Harruckchand and Choonilal Motichand ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
Manockchand Kapoorchand ..... Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July, 1895, and under instructions from the defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery, on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz:—
2 bhikhvalis, containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads,
1 jadavi choodo containing 8 diamond, ruby, and emerald bangles,
1 brilliant galaband (necklace),
1 pearl necklace containing 39 pearls and 8 ruby beads,
1 brilliant and ruby necklace,
4 diamond bangles,
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ rutties,
1 pair pearls (masgul) weighing about 23½ ruttis,
21 ruby beads weighing about 36 ruttis
1 diamond and ruby necklace.
1 iamond and ruby watch cha'n.
13 emerald beads weighing about 41½ ruttis.
3 pearls out of a bundle of 43.
1 gold hook.

AUCTION SALE of an undivided half share in a valuable landed property situate in the Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Mirsanal Kalooram carrying on business under the name of Fakirchund Kalooram, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Gajanand Manekram, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of February, 1890:—
All that the undivided half share and interest of the said Gajanand Manekram in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of the Public Road in the Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the north by the property of Hormusjee Bomanjee, on the south by the vacant ground of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the east by the Public Road, and on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and admeasuring about 236 39-100 square-yards.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1896.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
JODAR MAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000
HEAD OFFICE:
HAYDON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	"	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	"	92,51,985 10 1 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,812 12 5
Sundries	"	2,31,133 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	7,75,940 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,48,531 8 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	3,07,525 5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 3, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK OF LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
R. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
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Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 21 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algeria
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credits.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of 1 per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stocks, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking business transacted.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Textile Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall.
Gaiety Theatre: Thespian Club's performance, 9.30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder: Address to young men by Mr. John R. Mott (U. S. A.), 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Scindia entered the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bisagno and Guildhall left the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Ravenna yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrol, Porbander and Gutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, Saturday.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be races to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon for yatchs and ships' boats as usual. Entries close at noon, to-day, for yachts, and at noon, on the day of the race, for ships' boats.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Worlee Pakady Road, touching the death of Savitree, aged twenty, a Hindu woman, residing with her husband in that locality. Deceased had been for the last two months suffering from abdominal pains and became despondent. On Tuesday night, while her husband was asleep, she went out to a well in the compound and jumped in. The husband, on missing his wife on the following morning, made a report to the police, who dragged the well and recovered the body, life being then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on it. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT SEWREE.—The adjourned inquiry touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Casee, aged twelve years, who was found murdered at the foot of a hill behind her parents' house at the Sewree Road, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, was resumed, yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, by Mr. Turner, the coroner. Superintendent Nolan attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Sakoo, the aunt of the deceased girl Casee, was recalled to indentify the missing ornaments, which have been recovered by the police. The evidence of deceased's father and Dr. Chowksey, the acting Police Surgeon, was then recorded. Dr. Chowksey stated that from the post mortem examination made by him on the body he was of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia by being strangled, and that the tape produced could have been the means used for strangulation. The inquiry was further adjourned to the 14th instant, at the morgue.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Latifkhan Javarikhan, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 62-8-3, belonging to his master, Mr. Jivandas Ludha, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ludha and Co. Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, prosecuted, while accused was defended by Mr. D. Mulla, of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla. It appears that accused was in the service of complainant's firm as a bill-collector. On the 13th of July last accused collected Rs. 34-15-3 from Messrs. Rahimtulla Sunderji and Co., Rs. 11-13 from Mr. Vussonji Khemji, and Rs. 15-12 from Mr. Chapsy Laljee. On the same day the accused went to the office of the firm and informed a clerk, by name Amratlal, that the sums mentioned would be paid the next day. The next day the accused not having turned up, complainant became suspicious, and made inquiries as to his whereabouts, but he was nowhere to be found. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the accused surrendered himself after three months. Mr. Mulla, in addressing the court, said that complainant's firm had not paid the accused his wages, and there was no dishonest intention on the part of accused. Mr. Taleyarkhan denied that the firm owed any money to accused. He received his wages regularly, and even supposing, for the sake of argument, that the firm was indebted to accused, he could not retain the money he had collected for the firm, for he had his remedy in the civil court. The magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, last evening, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances under which Babaji Gopal, aged forty years, lately a clerk in the Alexandra Mill, residing at Chinchpoogly Road, met with his death on the night of the 1st instant. It appears that on the evening of the 29th ultimo the deceased was invited by a woman, named Krishnee, who is a naikin employed in the Alexandra Mills, at her house at Arthur Road. While in her house, Krishnee sent for two bottles of brandy, which they drank. The deceased Babajee then commenced singing, and a lady, named Bhondee, played a concertina. Subsequently, two men, named Narayen Sabaji and Balla Arjoon, came there. The former had some quarrel with the woman Krishnee, who has been his kept mistress, for taking undue liberty with the deceased. A scuffle then ensued in which the deceased was alleged to have been kicked by the two men, Narayen and Balla, on the abdomen. For some reason or other deceased made no report to the police about the assault until the 31st ultimo, when his condition, becoming dangerous, he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and a report was made to the police. His dying deposition was taken down by Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in the presence of his two assoilants, whom he identified. Dr. Gallagher, house-surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, who made an autopsy on the body of the deceased man, was of opinion that the death was due to peritonites, following rupture of a bowel, and that such rupture could have been caused by kicks with naked feet or it might have been caused by a violent fall on the floor. The jury, after hearing the evidence and the summing up of the coroner, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by peritonites, following ruptures of the bowel caused by the kicks given to him by Narayen Sabaji and Balla Arjoon, under such circumstances that these two men were guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADEVIE CIRCLE.—Mrs. Kate Viegas, honorary treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and out station donations from 1st October to 31st December, 1895, towards the Endowment Fund, General Fund, and Christmas List:—H. H. M. Bhaskarao Setupati, Rs. 50; H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Luchmessur Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., and K. Y. Z., each Rs. 25; Shree Rani Saheb Gajputee Kuar, Rs. 15; Sir Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt., Their Highnesses Rani Syama Sundari Chowdhurani and Rani Uma Sundari Chowdhurani, H. H. Maharaja Doorga Churn Law, C. I. E., H. H. Raja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, H. H. Raja Wala Naja Kala, Mr. G. B. Reid, I. C. S., Mrs. Avabai Dhanjibhoy Camadoro, Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, and A. M. T. J., each Rs. 10; H. H. Raja Sir Sudhal Deb, K. C. I. E., H. H. the Chief of Mudhol, Raja Krisnendra Roy Bahadur, Major H. D. Olivier, R. E., Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Vishnu Phadke, Khan Bahadur Bamanji Edalji Mody, B. A., Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, I. C. S., Hormusji Muncherji Cama's Charity Fund, Mr. C. Rama Rao, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar, Mr. T. R. Fernandez, Khan Bahadur Manekji N. Nanavati, B. A., LL. B., Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I. C. S., A Friend, Mr. Dadabhai S. Munsiff, E. W. K., R. W., G. H. T., A. R., H. J. F., H. R. G., R. A. E., Mr. J. O'Connell, J. M. R., Mr. W. Murray, J. L., S. R. N., Mr. F. Masotti, F. M. H. R., J. R., R. G. C., Mr. C. Penny, C. E., Mr. E. H. Lawrence, Standard Oil Co. of New York, Mr. L. S. Hudson, P. F. F., W. H. B., Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., J. R. W., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Mr. Edward Wimbridge, Mr. J. M. Drennan, R. W. C., Mr. J. Kirkham, Mr. S. G. Bountiff and F. S. F., each Rs. 5; C. F. F., Rs. 4; Lady Jehanghier C. Jehanghier, H. A. E. P., Asst. Surg. J. Shaves, D. G., J. B., E. F. N., H., G. W. R., N. P. V., F. O. E., C. M. C., E. G., G. H. D., Mr. E. L. Helps, H. G., F. A. O., A. B., and S. A. D., each 3; Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyaakhan, B. A., LL. B., Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Bro., Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mrs. R. Rowland, M. R., O. M., Mrs. Sassoon, J. S. B., Mr. S. J. David, B. S. P., D. D. C., A. P. B., Mr. Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Postwalla, J. C., C. G., Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Co; Mr. Dorabjee Pallonji Powalla, Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji C. D., C. T. B., S. E de B., W. J. M. P., R. B. G., H. C., R. G. N., W. S., P. B. S., R. P. T. R., G. D. L., Another, E. A., Mr. Kharshedji F. Kapadia, W. H., Mr. W. Baldwin, Mr. A. Barratt, J. H. R., J., E. Mr. E. B. Carroll, H. M. T. J., M. H. I. B. H., J. P. T. Y. C., A. M., F. D. S., B., M. T. M. H., Mr. Hajee Abdool Latif Hajee Abubaker, E. G., Mr. Hajee Issof Mahomed Sulleman, Mr. E. H. Taylor, J. F. B., G. P. de S., J. O'C., Mr. R. Waterhouse, H., C. A., Dr. Dosabhai K. Patel, D. H. G., F. D. R., H. B., and F. B. J., each Rs. 2; M., P. J. T., N., A. J. B., Mr. E. Warchain, Mr. R. Eyre, G. W., G. H. F., C. S., W. L., O. C., Mr. Kaikosro N. Kabraji, F. F. F., A. F., Mr. S. S. Tavaria, H. J. M., H. C., J. A. J., J. P. W., D. E. W., Mr. S. Benjamin, H. W. B., J. W. S., J. B. F. A., C. R., Mr. Dadabhai Pestonji Karanjia, F. R. V., F. R. J., J. J. M., Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee, J. W. S., M., E. L., A. W., E. M., J. F. F. and Co., and Mr. Dadabhai Dosabhai, each Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

ENGINEERING and Technical Students should study the "Practical Engineer." 2d. Weekly. PRACTICAL Engineer. For Engineers, Managers, and Steam Users. All newsagents. PRACTICAL Engineer. The cheapest and best engineering paper published. 6, Victoria Approach, Manchester.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Mr. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. De Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Mr. Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Professor C. V. Muller, Mr. Nanabhai Mavrji Katrak, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz, S. Rebsch, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1896-97.

Mr. Hamilton, in resuming the debate on the budget, said that Mr. Wacha had found fault with the Standing Committee for not using the Revised Estimate on the basis of their calculations, but this was impossible because the Revised Estimate was not prepared until after they had prepared the Budget. However, if the estimates were deficient they might be increased. There were actuals available up to 14th December or 37 weeks of the year, and the receipts for the current year could now be ascertained with tolerable certainty. On that basis the house tax should yield, 21 lakhs against 19 lakhs estimated in the Budget. The halalkore tax and the market receipts were also under estimated, while the town duties were very much over estimated by 1½ lakh. On the expenditure side the only noticeable expenditure was for police, which had increased 1 lakh. The decision of Government to charge the receipts for a part of the Harbour and Dock Police was much to be deprecated, for the Municipality had never paid any part of the coast and the mere definition of city in the General Clauses Act which includes the harbour, was not agreed to impose this charge. Mr. Hamilton pointed out that the receipts from the conservancy tax was about 7 lakhs, while the payments were nearly 12 lakhs, and it was highly desirable that they should be equalised. In the same way the deficiency on the water tax was three lakhs. It was obviously fair and just that special services rendered to the people should be paid by those people, or should not be charged to the General Fund. If this were done the reduction of town duties might then be considered, for if the rich paid their proper share the burdens on the poor might be less. But there was no need to reduce taxation. The crowded state of the native town was a disgrace, and thousands of persons were living more like brutes than human beings. Education should be free to the children of the poor, and they should have decent schools with playgrounds attached. These were crying evils which pressed for amendment, and the Corporation so far from giving in revenue should keep all that it had to enable it to carry out the trust reposed in them. Mr. Wacha at their last meeting said that taxation was an evil and ought to be abolished.

During the course of his remarks Mr. Hamilton said that Mr. Wacha, on the last occasion, stated that taxation was an evil, and it ought to be abolished.

Mr. Wacha denied having made such a statement, remarking that he was not such a fool as to propose the entire abolition of taxation. If taxation were abolished, then Mr. Hamilton would not get his salary. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hamilton rejoined that members got up and often demanded abolition of everything, but he would not care to repeat the demands to the meeting. (Laughter.)

Dr. Bhalchandra's proposition, moved at the last meeting, that consideration of details of the budget estimates should be proceeded with, was put to the vote and carried.

URGENCY AND NO URGENCY.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked priority to be given to the consideration of the Standing Committee's recommendation with regard to the tender for hay, grass, grain and fodder, as a matter of urgency.

Dr. Katrak saw no urgency about the matter, and remarked that it could be well considered at the adjourned meeting on Monday.

Dr. De Monte wanted to know if it was proper to take up another subject while they were proceeding with the consideration of budget estimates.

The President observed that the decision of the Corporation on the matter would affect the budget estimates under that head. They had not, the President pointed out, actually proceeded with the budget estimates.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath was of opinion that the contract rates for the last five years, furnished by the Commissioner, were not sufficient for the purpose for which the matter was referred back to the Standing Committee. The Corporation wanted to know what the market rates of the articles were.

Many other members were also of opinion that the matter could be delayed until the next meeting. The proposal to consider it as one of urgency was then put to and negatived.

DETAILS OF BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation then proceeded with the consideration of the details of the budget estimates, and Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the income side of the budget should be discussed first.

Mr. Wacha had given notice to move certain amendments of the estimates proposed by the Standing Committee in the budget, but these could not be moved at the present meeting, as under the act the notice should have been given three clear days before the budget was brought forward for discussion. He therefore asked the President what would become of his notice of motion if the Corporation proceeded to consider the income side first? He suggested that the expenditure side should be first considered to enable him to move his notice of motion at the ensuing meeting.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla submitted that as usual the income side should be first considered, and Mr. Wacha, if he chose, might move his amendments at this meeting.

Mr. Wacha withdrew his notice of motion.

Dr. Bhalchandra next moved that general tax and additional charges, including Government and Port Trust contributions, be passed at Rs. 19,09,000.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha proposed an amendment to the effect that the amount of the estimates be passed at Rs. 19,31,000 instead of at Rs. 19,09,000.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, after descussing at some length the facts and figures set forth by Mr. Wacha, remarked that the averages referred to by Mr. Wacha did count for much. Mr. Ibrahim did not think that they should estimate the sources of their revenue to their utter limits. The figures were carefully gone through by the Commissioner and checked by the Standing Committee, and it was for the Corporation to decide whether to accept those figures or those submitted by Mr. Wacha.

Mr. Wacha: I deny that the Standing Committee is a better authority. They are not infallible. (Laughter.)

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that Mr. Wacha was a master-hand at finances and he had greater respect for Mr. Wacha's figures than his own, but in spite of all this he thought it dangerous or rather unsafe to follow Mr. Wacha in the present instance. (Laughter.) As a colleague on the board for the last eight years he (Mr. Shroff) always listened to Mr. Wacha's remarks with great attention and admiration. (A laugh.) During the first five years of his Municipal career Mr. Wacha always gave them to understand that the Municipality was verging on the brink of insolvency.

Mr. Wacha denied the allegation.

Mr. Shroff, continuing his remarks, said that that period had now passed, and Mr. Wacha now attempted to prove that Municipal finances were flourishing, and flourishing exuberantly. (Laughter.) They were so flourishing that Mr. Wacha feared the Government might even increase the amount of their share of police charges. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha protested that Mr. Shroff entirely misrepresented him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff remarked that to err was human, and Mr. Wacha, he presumed, did not assert that he was infallible. He thought it was unwise to disturb the budget as suggested by him. He was glad to see Mr. Wacha come round to the views of the Corporation and be a convert to their views. They now received him with open arms. (Laughter.)

On a division, the amendment being negatived, the original motion was carried.

WHEEL TAX AND TOLLS.

Dr. Bhalchandra next moved that the aggregate receipts under the head of wheel tax and tolls be adopted at Rs. 3,60,000.

Mr. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that, the amount of estimates should be Rs. 3,70,000. In the course of his remarks he said that nobody else appeared to have paid the same attention to Municipal and Imperial finances as he had done.

Mr. Shroff: There were local considerations besides the principles of finances.

Mr. Wacha: Mr. Shroff does not understand even the A. B. C. of finances. (Loud Laughter.)

Mr. Shroff: When arguments fail abuse commences. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha, speaking on the proposition, remarked that seeing the feeling of the Corporation that they preferred official figures to his, he would not set forth his other amendments. He was acting simply in the interest of the rate-payers. It was moonshine to jump up and criticize questions of finances instead of studying the figures. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath seconded the amendment, with a view that it might be placed before the meeting.

Professor Muller pointed out that there was an enormous increase in the number of bicycles imported into the city, and he desired to know if the Standing Committee had taken that fact into account, and considered the advisability of taxing those vehicles too.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla yielded to none in his admiration towards Mr. Wacha for his knowledge of finance. But he was not infallible. Mr. Wacha had himself found his mistake in calculation, and had to alter the figures in his amendment.

Mr. Hamilton thought it was a waste of energy to discuss whether Rs. 10,000 more should be added to the amount of estimates.

Mr. Cuffe admitted that Mr. Wacha's figures and explanations were instructive, specially to a new member like himself. The difference between him and the Standing Committee arose from the fact that Mr. Wacha stretched his estimates over a period of ten years, when conditions of the city were entirely different from those prevailing during the last two or three years.

Mr. Sroff said that they were highly beholden to Mr. Wacha, but it was a pity that he gave vent to his feelings and was soon roused to anger. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha protested against Mr. Shroff's remarks to the effect that he was soon roused to anger. Every one knew that he was the quietest lamb going. Mr. Shroff had made an unfounded charge against him. He construed his earnestness into anger. He was sorry he was given a bad name that Mr. Wacha became angry very soon. People made a mistake when they said that he was roused to anger. Those who were acquainted with him knew him to be the quietest lamb. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried. The Corporation then adjourned.

THE LAW OF CONFESSIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About a fortnight ago Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, delivered judgment in the case of Empress versus Bidrapa and Gurbashapa in which both the accused were charged with murder, and the Judge having accepted the unanimous opinion of the Assessors that the accused were not guilty, acquitted them both. The acquittal was in the face of two lengthy confessions of murder, alleged to have been made by the prisoners. I have observed that for some time past in the Southern Districts, during the preliminary and police investigations in murder cases, confessions have been forthcoming rather freely. Most of these are recorded by the nearest third or second class magistrate. The majority of these are retracted before the committing magistrate, and the rest with rare exceptions are retracted before the Courts of Session. Statistics in a few cases of the kind would go to show that the progress of these retractions bears a certain proportion to the geographical distance of the prisoner with those policemen under whose custody or pressure the original confessions were made. In the case above referred to by me, besides confessions, efforts were apparently made to produce corroborative evidence to fit in with them, and even eye-witnesses to the crime were put forward, though, no doubt, the police must have known that no jury in the country would believe their eye-witnesses, and their only hope of securing a conviction hung on the tender thread of two confessions recorded by lamp-light, by the second class magistrate of Muddebehal. The confessions were lengthy, detailed, plausible, and skilfully worded; but they were retracted both before the committing magistrate and the Sessions Judge in the latter court the accused were called upon to state if they did make those confessions of murder and to explain the reasons why they made such confessions. The explanation of the first prisoner was that he was compelled to make his confession by the severe ill-treatment of the police. That on his denying all knowledge of the murder, the fore finger of his right hand was tied tightly with a piece of string to his wrist, which gave him intense pain, and was kept so for several hours at night. His hands and feet were then tied to wooden posts, and he was asked to commit to memory the chief points in the lengthy confessions dictated to him, and that when he made a mistake, he was thrashed. At last, when unable to bear the ill-treatment, he consented to confess. That on arriving at Muddebehal a milder treatment was adopted. Some bhang was given to both prisoners to cheer them up, and they were told that they would be let off only if they repeated the confessions before another "Rao Sahib Foujdar," to be explained to the second prisoner was similar, except that his finger was not tied to his wrist. That after they had repeated their confessions verbatim before the Mamlatdar of Muddebehal, and had undergone the usual formalities before the committing magistrate, they were marched off to the jail at Bijapur. Here, according to standing rules, the Medical Officer in charge of the jail, Surgeon-Major Peters, examined their persons to see if there were any marks of violence on them, and he noticed and recorded in the register, kept for the purpose, that the thumb of the right hand of the first prisoner had been wrenched, and that there were marks of severe flogging on the back of the second prisoner. This medical officer was called and examined, and he corroborated the various marks on the bodies of both the prisoners. Eventually the defence succeeded in showing that the confessions were exculpatory and contradicting the material parts of the evidence in the case. Absurdity and falsehood were their only merits. Yet on these very confessions, "uncorroborated as they were" under the law as it stands at present, but for the conscientious care and ability and evidence of the Sessions Judge, there was a possibility, nay I am afraid a high probability, of two absolutely innocent fellow beings suffering the extreme penalty of the law. Without further comment I may leave it to the public to judge, if with such police as we often have in the districts, and such as the exchequer of the country can afford, the life and the liberty of an illiterate villager charged with murder should be safe in the hands of an overzealous policeman; or whether some modification in the present law on the subject would not be desirable. Amongst those to whom is entrusted the highest judicial and legislative functions in our Presidency, we are proud of possessing at present men gifted with the highest ideals of justice, and the deepest sympathy with suffering humanity, and to them I appeal, if appeal be needed. With confidence we may hope that in their hands this and similar cases in the Presidency may form a sort of basis on which some modification in the present law on the subject can be suggested.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 9. M. K. LALKAKA.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the Provincial Service Rules have since, been duly promulgated, they seem for the present past all mending, and the less said about it the better, but a few words more on this important subject will not perhaps be found out of place or season. Apart from the general weakness of the new scheme both as its morale and policy, there is no class of officers in which a harder blow could not have been given. This class represents passed University men who got themselves enlisted under the Rules of 1885. Their case is a very hard one, for several of them, being first employed in the Educational Department on Rs. 60 and Rs. 70, accepted posts of Rs. 30 in the Revenue Department with all the drudgery and responsibility of Mamlatdarship, in the sole hope of getting a Deputy Collectorship in the end. In the same way there were migrations to the Revenue line from other departments also. But now as the turning point was steadily approaching, a fiat is issued, in spite of protestations from experienced officers and the local Government, pronouncing, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." Is this fair? Have we as graduates deserved this treatment? Did not Government about 55 years ago establish and patronise its own University, and about a dozen years back framed rules in favour of graduates to improve the status of the Revenue Service? Now, why is this entirely undone? It is cutting the very root of the tree you have nurtured and grown after an amount of labour and expense, just at a time when it promises fruit and strengthen your very nerves. It is quite a mystery and equally inexplicable why graduates who were already in the service before the introduction of the new rules were not made eligible for higher appointments, particularly those who had fully qualified themselves by passing the Higher Standard examination, specially as even if this were looked upon as an extraordinary indulgence on the part of Government, why not, I may respectfully ask, was some provision made to allow them to appear for the rudimentary tests, so to say, of the Provincial Service, without regard to the limitation of 25 years' age? The present scheme can be summed up in a few words by saying that it robs Peter to pay Paul, where Paul must prove in nine cases out of ten a veritable drag to the service. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, till the last, advocated the cause of mamlatdars as a whole. After that had failed, were it not better for them to have restricted their efforts to the cause of graduate mamlatdars and Higher Standard graduates only? Why will not the Graduates' Association strain every nerve in the performance of this legitimate duty, even though it may be somewhat late in the season? Nothing is too late to mend.

If not in the near future, perhaps a few years after, it may lead the Home Government to reconsider the question and place its sympathy in the right direction. It is to be trusted that the goodness and right-mindedness of you, Mr. Editor, will also prompt you to undertake fresh efforts in this direction if possible, and earn the heartfelt gratitude of the poor graduates, who, like Job, have patiently undergone severe trials during the period of probation, and yet have been finally ill-used.—Yours, &c.,

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICH JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A COMMISSARIAT AGENT.

IMPERATRIX VS. SYED ALLUM,

THIS was an application by the accused, a Commissariat officer at Aden, praying for the transfer of his case pending before Lieut. W. Merewether, first-class magistrate at Aden, under Sections 409, 464, and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, to some court other than the courts in Aden. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the accused was an agent attached to the Commissariat Department in Aden. In July last, he was suspended on the following charges:—For dealing in sheep while employed in Perim as a public servant, and forwarding with his accounts purchased statements of meat when he was actually making the supply himself; for selling atta, ghee, sugar, and other articles of provisions to Commissariat followers and other people, charging higher rates for landing Government stores than what he actually paid; for submitting false reports generally regarding the meat supply in Perim, &c. The applicant said in his petition that he had been in the service of the Commissariat Department for the last twenty-two years, having joined it first at Deesa in 1874. In September, 1894, he was sent to Perim and took charge from Tookaram, the Commissariat agent there. He found certain irregularities existing there, which he reported to the Chief Commissariat Officer. Owing to the enmity of another officer against him, certain charges were got up against him. He had been compelled to make several statements at Perim and Aden with reference to the charges made against him. Under the circumstances, he said that an order for the transfer of his case to some court other than the courts in Aden was expedient to the ends of justice, because Lieutenant Merewether, Assistant Political Resident, who tries his case, is a military officer and has no legal training. The magistrate had not called upon the Chief Commissariat Officer, when he laid the information, to produce the order of the Government of India sanctioning his prosecution, a procedure wholly inconsistent with the law relating to the prosecution of public servants, whose removal from office is not made without the sanction of the Commissary-General, Bombay, or the local Government. There is no professional lawyer in Aden, and as a matter of fact, the accused had been deprived of the advantage which every subject of her Majesty enjoyed everywhere. The accused said that, as he was not a lawyer, it was feared that the Chief Court Officer would leave the evidence against him where he might choose to leave it, or the court of Lieut. Merewether would admit documents or other evidence, which might be irrelevant or objectionable. He, moreover, said that points affecting the accused's guilt were erroneously weighing in the minds of the authorities in Aden, which had been influenced by Colonel W. J. Orr. The accused mentioned several circumstances, which gave him strong reason to believe that the case against him would not be decided according to the principles and rules of justice, and would therefore ruin his long-standing service of twenty-two years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the facts of the case and the arguments of counsel, rejected the application.

THE POWERS OF A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AND A SESSIONS JUDGE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KALU WALAD SANDU.

In this case, Mr. J. Weir, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, made a reference to the High Court under the following circumstances:—

The accused was sent up to the first-class magistrate on a complaint of murder under Section 302. The prosecution alleged that the accused caused the death of a Kumbhar boy, twelve years of age, by name Lalla walad Nathu, by giving him arsenic mixed with sugar to eat under pretext of the same being "sherni" (sweetmeats distributed in honour of an idol), which the boy ate, and died in consequence the next morning. The prosecution adduced evidence to support this allegation. The viscera, &c., on examination by the Chemical Analyser to Government, all shewed arsenic. The death was shown to have been caused by arsenic. The accused was discharged, under Section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by Mr. Sittaram Damodar, first-class magistrate in Khandeish. The District Magistrate, Mr. A. Cumine, subsequently had the accused rearrested, and again ordered his discharge. The order of discharge appeared to Mr. Weir to be improper. The hospital assistant, who made the "post-mortem" examination, had not been examined. The memorandum of the "post mortem" examination, which had been accepted as correct, shewed that the stomach contained "about two ounces of wheat soji, undigested, and a very little reddish serum." It was very desirable, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, that the hospital assistant should be examined as to the nature of the substances in the stomach, and as to the reasons for calling the white substance wheat soji, and as to when it was probably eaten. The evidence showed that the deceased was perfectly well until shortly after he had eaten the sweetmeat tendered to him by the accused. The deceased's father said that deceased ate sandi-seed cooked like rice on the morning of the Sunday, the day the poison was administered, and nothing else. There was no evidence to show that the wheat soji was eaten before the poison was administered; and the probability was that it was given to deceased after the poison was administered. The Sessions Judge thought that witnesses ought to have been examined with a view to clear up this point, and to ascertain accurately what the deceased did eat previous to the sugar, and whether others shared in that food and felt any ill-effects from it. The District Magistrate said "the case is of course one of very greatest suspicion; but the missing link in the chain is evidence to show that Kalu (accused) had arsenic, or that the boy could not have been poisoned by arsenic by any one else." Mr. Weir remarked that it was the duty of the investigating magistrate to ascertain whether this link existed or not, and not to treat it as non-existent because witnesses were not examined on the point. Further, he thought that it was the province of the Sessions Court to decide whether the charge was established. In the present case, the Sessions Judge was of opinion there were sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial. As the District Magistrate had already exercised his revisional powers in the case, Mr. Weir considered it was fitting that the matter should be referred to the High Court for orders.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the courts decision on the reference, said the Court of Sessions has concurrent jurisdiction, and as that can be exercised under Sections 436 and 437 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, there is not sufficient reason for the High Court to be called on to consider questions of fact. The circumstance that the District Magistrate has after inquiry, refrained from re-opening the case is a matter which, along with the other circumstances, may be considered by the Sessions Judge. Following the principle of Queen-Empress vs. Chagan, I. L. R., 14 Bom., 342, the record is returned to the Sessions Judge for disposal according to law.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(BEFORE the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A HINDU WIDOW IN DIFFICULTIES.

BAI RADHABAI VS. MATHURADAS RAMDAS AND OTHERS, &C.

THIS was a suit and a cross suit. The plaintiff Radhabai, widow of Narotumdas Ramdas, sued the defendants, some of whom were minors and appeared by their guardians ad litem, to make a separate provision for her residence, maintenance, and comfort according to the wealth and position of their family; that for such purpose, all proper inquiries might be made; that the defendants be ordered to pay to plaintiff Rs. 30 per month for maintenance till the decision of the court was given, &c. In the cross suit, the plaintiffs (1st and 2nd) (the first suit) prayed that Bai Radhabai be ordered to deliver up to them the family ornaments mentioned in a list, or, in the alternative, pay them the sum of Rs. 5,338-9-0, as representing the value of the ornaments, &c. Mr. Jamietram and Mr. Setlur, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Madhowjee, appeared for Bai Radhabai and the defendants, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Manewanjee, and Motilal, appeared for Mathuradas and others.

Bai Radhabai in her plaint stated that one Ramdas Haribhai had three sons, the first and second defendants, and her deceased husband, Narotumdas Ramdas. The father and sons constituted a Hindu family joint in food, worship, and estate. Narotumdas had carried on business as a shroff and cotton and opium merchant. The joint family had a share in the business carried on in the name of Heptoola Shaik Adum, which share the first defendant represented. The family owned valuable immoveable properties, ornaments, jewellery, &c. After Ramdas's death, the three sons continued joint in food, worship, and estate until the death of Narotumdas. The plaintiff, from the death of her husband till recently, used to reside and take food with the defendants, but owing to quarrels and ill-treatment, she had been compelled to live seperate in food and residence from the defendants, who made the payment of a small sum, by way of separate residence and maintenance, conditional upon her returning the ornaments alleged to be in her possession. She denied that she had any of the ornaments in her possession. The defendants, on the the other hand, denied having in their possession any of the plaintiff's "stridhan," or other ornaments, or that the plaintiff had been in any way ill-treated by them. They said that any necessity for her living separate from the rest of the family arose solely from her own incompatibility of temper. They were willing to pay her a monthly sum of Rs. 25 for her maintenance. They denied that their family had any share in the business of Heptoola Shaik Adum. The first defendant was formerly a metha in the service of the firm and was subsequently given a share of two annas in the profits, and the first defendant had put the monies into the common stock of the family. In the cross suit, Mathuradas and the other defendants claimed to recover the family ornaments which Radhabai was said to have in her possession. She denied the possession of them, and claimed her "stridhan" property. Evidence in the case was heard during the day. His lordship reserved his decision.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

His lordship in a short time went through the whole list of cases set down before him, most of which were postponed on the application of counsel.

In the case of Kaboobin vs. Thackersey Govind, Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Mansooklal, Damodar and Jamsetjee for the defendant; moved that the case, which was dismissed for want of appearance on the 6th inst., be restored to the board and fixed for the 6th prox., as the parties had agreed to refer the suit and all matters in dispute between them to arbitration, Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabhoy and Co., for the other side, consented; and the case was accordingly postponed till the 6th prox.

The case of Tukaram Sakaram vs. Parvatibai, was on the application of Mr. Chitgupi, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motital, and Malvi, postponed for a month, as the parties were likely to come to a settlement.

In the case of Raojee Nanchand vs. Laljee Mowjee, Mr. Macpherson, for the defendant, moved for a month's postponement on the ground that his client had a larger claim than the plantiff's claim of Rs. 2,000, which he admitted; and it was desirable that the two suits should be heard together. A summons had been taken out by the defendant against the plaintiff in the second suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, for the plaintiff, consented to a postponement till after the appeal of the summons taken out in the case. A fortnight's postponement was granted.

In the case of H

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THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay, " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.

A RECOVERY of 1/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 105⅛; and French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London a centime up, at fcs. 25·25. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 115. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced 1/8 per cent., and that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper ⅛ per cent., say, to 1 3/8 and 1¼ per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined ⅛ per cent. to £60 5/8. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., to 30 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1/8 cent dearer, at 67 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday the 50 lakhs offered were allotted between the three Presidencies, Calcutta taking 21⅛ lakhs, Bombay 23⅛ lakhs, and Madras 4⅛ lakhs, the price obtained—1s. 1 15-16d.—showing a decline of 1-16d. on that of the last previous regular allotments, on extra bills having been placed meantime. A small amount of extra bills on Bombay was taken yesterday, at 1s. 2d. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight 1-16d., making it stand at Is. 1 13-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton was 1-32d. lower, at 4 9-16d., per lb.; while Arrivals declined 1-32 to 1-16d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 4⅜ for January deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

A recovery of 1-8 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8 5-16 cents per lb.; while April Futures were 12 points higher, at 8·08 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 24,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals at the Ports to date, and those in the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	24,000	33,000	20,000
Four days' Receipts	103,000	141,000	98,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	3,603,000	5,421,000	4,402,000

Business in our local Cotton market to-day has been upon a small scale; but the feeling has been steady, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 182; but the Mills have taken 1,250 bales, made up of 350 Bengal, at Rs. 160-72½; 200 each of Kamptee, at Rs. 200; and Karanja, at Rs. 209; 150 each, of Mulkapore, at Rs. 205; and Dhulia, at Rs. 191; and 100 each of Khandwa, at Rs. 202½; and Nuggur, at Rs. 195 per candy.

The only fresh news conveyed by the official weather reports received from the Cotton districts this morning is that in the Delhi district of the Bengal circle, all crops were suffering from want of rain, and more was much needed generally; and that picking had become general in the Broach and Bhownugger Districts, the weather generally having remained bright and seasonable.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—We have no change to report in the position of these markets, the demand from shippers being still upon only a moderate scale, and the feeling steady; Prices are unchanged with the exception of those for *Linseed* which are one anna per cwt. lower at Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-6 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,035 bales.
Wheat	8,606 cwts.
Linseed	1,576 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,333 ,,
Groundnuts	12,545 ,,
Castorseed	1,188 ,,
Rice	7,210 ,,

FREIGHTS remain quiet at nominally unchanged prices. Business has been reported for open ports, for February shipment at 13s.; and for March shipment at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened dull at Is. 1 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at Is. 2 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little having been availed of at the former rate early in the day, when re-sales coming out, as well as more Merchants' Paper offering, rates hardened 1-32d, all round, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	Is. 1 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	Is. 1 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	Is. 2d.	,,
Credits Do.	Is. 2 3-32d.	,,
Francs Do.	1·48¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at 105 3-16 for Money and 104 7-8 for Account during the day; but towards the close, a weaker feeling set in and rates left off 1-8 per cent. lower.

SHARES have been dull, not to say lifeless and in our list this evening we note an advance of Rs. 50, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares, and of Rs. 5 each in Land and Presidency; while Lukhmidass have declined Rs. 20.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3 3-4d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	105⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	60⅜
Bar Silver	30⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 8.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived here, from Bombay, to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 9.

French mail steamer Oceanien, from Aden, arrived

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 30, compared with the Statement of December 21, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	December 21, Rs.	A.	P.	December 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,60,38,603	1	10	1,71,99,179	12	2
Other Deposits, &c.....	5,96,82,232	15	3	6,00,35,924	4	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,44,347	6	10	2,34,140	7	4
Sundries	26,49,749	14	6	27,16,503	2	2
Rs.	10,53,01,963	6	5	11,28,28,747	9	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	80,96,540	0	0	60,57,187	0	0
Other authorized Investments.	72,25,899	8	0	71,53,074	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	99,11,301	5	1	1,03,33,151	1	10
Credits do do.	1,07,51,801	6	4	1,21,49,039	8	2
Bills Discounted, &c.....	2,91,57,339	1	2	2,94,15,976	6	4
Balances with other Banks	6,50,283	11	0	11,55,778	10	0
Bullion	1,049	2	2	1,307	15	2
Dead Stock	13,15,777	13	7	13,16,870	11	8
Stamps	9,463	4	0	9,589	11	9
Sundries	13,81,394	14	8	14,43,230	10	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,55,05,087	1	9	2,05,54,027	0	8
Do. at Branches ...	2,31,76,832	4	8	2,33,29,405	13	7
Rs.	10,53,01,963	6	5	11,28,28,747	9	11

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to December 30, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	14,21,475	Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	23,75,032	Inc.
Other Deposits.....	64,16,692	do.
Post Bills	1,10,207	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,87,332	Inc.
Loans	4,21,250	do.
Accounts of Credit	12,93,238	do.
Mercantile Bills	2,58,893	do.
Cash at Head Office.....	39,57,940	do.
Do. at Branches	1,29,823	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Brest, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Form Obtock interrupted.

Messrs. Eckstein and South African Company announce that telegrams in secret language for the South African Republic are not being accepted (South African Republic and Transvaal are identical).

Telegrams for San Salvador, are subject to Government control.

Notice—Regarding delay to private and press telegrams to South Africa is cancelled.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLOSE—January 3, at Peshawar, the wife of H Arden Close, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

METCALFE—January 4, at 51, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of H Longden Metcalfe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FOX—DEANE—December 28, at Yercaud, by the Rev L Vacant, by special license, Lionel Whitelaw Fox, 21st Pioneers, youngest son of Brigade Surgn W S Fox, I M S, Madras Estab (retired), to Kathleen Marion, second daughter of the late Surgn Major J R Deane, L R C P L and I M S.

JACKSON—MICHEL—January 2, at St James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev C R Bush, Chaplain, St George Hay Smither Jackson, Barrister at Law, eldest son of George T Jackson, Advocate, High Court, Lucknow, to Blanche Isabel Violet Hay, fourth daughter of John Michel, C E, Zemindar and Planter of Dasuah, near Gaziabad, N W P.

PARKER—ADDIS—December 31, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev R B Feast, Charles Herbert Parker, to Dora Florence, fourth daughter of the late William Judson Addis, G E M S E I.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—December 30, at Gorakhpur, Mr James Charles Baney Campbell, Grantee and Indigo Planter, Netour Estate, son of the late Mr James Campbell, of Mirzapore, aged 65 years and 10 months.

TAYLOR—December 31, at Kasauli, of pneumonia, Michael Sanders Taylor, Manager, Messrs. Meakin & Co, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1896.

THE Transvaal difficulty has entered upon a new and interesting phase. The Uitlanders at Johannesburg, who rose and proclaimed a provisional Government, while President Kruger and his forces were crushing Commissioner Jameson's Military Police, have had the wisdom to deliver up their arms and submit unconditionally to the local authorities. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain's request that the prisoners taken at Krugersdorp should be treated with generosity has been met in the best spirit; they will be delivered over to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Imperial High Commissioner at the Natal frontier. Meanwhile, Mr. Rhodes, who has resigned the Premiership of the Cape Government, remains apparently chairman of the Chartered British South Africa Company, whose Military Police, under the command of the British Commissioner, raided the Transvaal territory. The Government of that State demands the expulsion of Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson from Africa—a measure which the British Government have no legal power to enforce by administrative act, without first bringing Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson to trial, and procuring their conviction before a competent tribunal. It is not easy to see where a tribunal could be found in South Africa that would find Mr. Cecil Rhodes guilty, like a pilferer of pocket handkerchiefs—nor Dr. Jameson either, for that matter. But the Transvaal Government, elated with its success in the field, and doubtless relying somewhat rashly on German sympathy, goes further and demands an "enormous" indemnity from the Chartered Company. What will Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain say to all this? While turning the matter over they have apparently thought it advisable to strengthen the naval squadron in Delagoa Bay, and to order troops, homeward bound, to proceed to the Cape and there await orders. These "war preparations," as they are somewhat grandiloquently termed, are, it appears, intended as a warning, not to President Kruger and the Transvaal Government to keep their heads, but to Germany not to interfere in South African politics. The fact is that in speaking of Delagoa Bay, which is a Portuguese possession, we have, as the French would say, given the *mot de l' enigme*. The Bay in question is equally coveted by Great Britain and Germany. The Transvaal State receives the diplomatic and moral support of the Government at Berlin as a counterpoise to the ambitious projects associated for some years past with the name of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Napoleon of South Africa. Germany in this business is endeavouring to make use of the Boer Republic for her own purposes, the chief of which is to advance her colonial interests in East Africa. Some of the telegrams are contradictory of those published earlier in the week. Instead of the Uitlanders surrendering and laying down their arms on President Kruger's promise to abolish duties on food-stuffs, extend the franchise and equalise educational subsidies, we are now told that they surrendered unconditionally, declaring they would leave their interests in the hands of Sir Hercules Robinson. Instead of concessions we hear of extravagant demands from President Kruger, the expulsion of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, and the payment of "an enormous indemnity," and so on. It is evident that we are not yet in possession of the whole story of Commissioner Jameson's extraordinary escapade, and the circumstances attending it.

EVERYONE who has paid any attention to the economic problems which confront the British authorities in India is familiar with the fact that the pressure of the Indian peoples on the land is so great as to demand every effort on the part of Government to encourage private enterprise calculated to further the development of the latent resources of the Empire. It is mainly with this object that Dr. George Watt, the Reporter on Economic Products, has been directed to issue an annual review of the mineral productions of India, a work calculated to diminish the defects which exist in the public knowledge of the mineral wealth of the country, and to forcibly direct attention to this aspect of its productive resources. In regard to the chief minerals approximately trustworthy returns are available, but this is not the case in respect to those less important products which are classified as "commercial minerals." Efforts have been made in the review for 1894, which has just been published, to return the produce of British provinces apart from that of Native States, though it is thought that some of the smaller Native States may have been recorded in connection with the Provinces in which they are located. This, however, is not a matter which will be regarded as of much moment by anyone who studies the review for the purpose of finding out what deductions are to be drawn therefrom respecting the mineral resources of the country. Of course, the first place in point of importance has to be given to salt, the production of which manifested considerable expansion during the year under review. The four chief classes of supply of this necessary of life are the rock salt of the Punjab; evaporated salts from the lakes and pits of Rajputana; evaporated salt obtained directly or indirectly from the sea; and the imported foreign produce. The production of the first named description remained almost stationary so far as the total outturn is concerned; but that of Rajputana displayed remarkable activity, the supply rising from 83,000 tons to 339,000—being equal to an increase of 305 per cent. on the average of the three previous years. There was a marked development in the production of salt from sea water, particularly in this Presidency where, the increase amounted to 37·89 per cent. for the year. The supply of salt obtained from Aden continues a significant feature of recent returns. It would seem that the syndicate of monopolists in Cheshire, who persisted, some few years ago, in raising the price of English salt, brought forward Germany and Aden as competitors, besides having fostered an increased production of salt from sea water within India itself. The working of the Italian Salt Company at Aden, and the low rates from that port to India have each contributed to the establishment of this new and increasing trade. It is worthy of note that a contraction in the demand for British salt has taken place in the face of material reductions in price. But a satisfactory feature regarding the imports—at least from the point of view of India's industrial development—is that they do not keep pace with the increasing consumption of the commodity. This is attributable to improvements in outturn and facilities of transport combining to lower the price of Indian salt, and thus to bring it to the door of the consumer at a price that has created a greater demand than was possible in former years.

Steady progress continues to be made in the production of Indian coal, the output during the year under review being 12·52 per cent. higher than the average for the three preceding years. The statement of production displays in a somewhat striking manner the instructive fact that the only parts of India which do not contribute to the supply are this Presidency, the North West Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana, Mysore, and Kashmir. The net expansion of coal production in all India was 245,000 tons, and more than half the additional output was made in Native States. A table of production for the last seventeen years is given, and exhibits the period when each new source of supply came into the market. At the commencement of the period coal was obtained from two provinces only, Bengal and the Central Provinces, and the total output was only a million tons, as compared with 2,820,652 tons in 1894, seven new centres of supply having come into the market in the meantime. A similar table of imports shows that so far from the shipments of coal to India having expanded with the increasing demand, they have declined by 33·37 per cent. during the past six years. Co-existent with the inter-provincial trade in Indian coal is the export trade with foreign countries, which is already of a somewhat important character, and which in the opinion of Dr. Watt is capable of being greatly increased. A study of the figures generally supports the conviction that it is not so much the increased total production that demonstrates the growth of India's independence of the world in her necessities, as the fact that there is an adjustment taking place all over the Empire in the shares demanded by the various provinces. The interest in the new mines that are yearly being opened out is, for the present, not so much in their being additional sources of supply as in their becoming centres that are destined to lessen the charges of tranport. They are in other words bringing coal more and more within the means of the manufacturing enterprise that is springing up all over the country. An increase in the number of centres of supply may, in fact, temporarily lessen or check the expansion of production at some of the older mines, but it is certain to greatly enhance consumption and to have a direct effect in hastening the extension of railways and in diffusing manufacturing enterprise throughout the country. This is shown by the coincidence that while iron ores exist all over India, it is only in Bengal, where coal can be had in close proximity to the ore, that smelting is carried on in a businesslike way and after European methods. The production of iron in India during the year is returned at 38,390 tons, but Dr. Watt plainly indicates his belief that these figures do not represent with even approximate accuracy the output. For instance, very little account is taken by the primitive smelters scattered up and down the country of the amount of ore used by them in producing the crude iron which they dispose of to the local blacksmiths. Though there are remarkably few large furnaces in the provinces of India, nearly every town has foundries and workshops, where Indian or imported pig iron and scrap iron are worked up, and of these the statistics furnished by the Provincial authorities for the review takes no account. It is to be hoped that some attempt will be in most instances made to remedy this defect in future.

Petroleum is the last of the four products, classified as "the more important minerals," and the returns show that production is confined to Burma, Assam, the Punjab, and Baluchistan. The total quantity produced in 1894, was 11,139,000 gallons, being an increase of over thirty-two per cent. on the average yield of the past three years. Petroleum is said to have been worked in Burma for upwards of two thousand years. There appears to exist an unfailing supply in many parts of the Province, and much of it is of so high a quality that it can be burned in lamps in its crude state. We find from the administration report of the Province for 1894-95 that the total outturn was not far short of eleven million gallons, so that it is apparent that over 90 per cent. of the Indian petroleum comes from Burma. There is still, however, a wide field for capital and enterprise in the working of the petroleum of the Province, and the highest expectations may be entertained of the future of this industry. The consumption of mineral oil in India is increasing with marvellous rapidity, and if it is found possible to produce it locally at paying rates and in sufficient quantities, the home market would be almost limitless. The returns of output in Assam, although the totals are comparatively speaking small, give an even greater advance than the corresponding figures for Burma; manifesting an increase in the yield over the average of the last three years of nearly three hundred per cent. In Baluchistan, on the other hand, the supply appears to be declining if we may judge from the returns—a premise on which Dr. Watt throws some doubt. In the Punjab, too, the output is now so small as to be practically non-existent. Out of eleven and a-quarter million gallons, seventeen hundred gallons produced in the Punjab is but a drop in the bucket. It is evidently to Burma that we must look as the all important source of supply of Indian oil. The output there is already so large that it has been the means of starting a refining factory at Rangoon the products of which are exported almost exclusively to the United Kingdom. The refined oil used in this new industry finds no market worthy of mention abroad, but in India there is an active demand for it.

THE Maria Teresa of the Austrian Lloyd's service, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, left Trieste on the 21st ultimo, freighted with eight and a-half tons of brand new Maria Teresa dollars coined at the Vienna mint. The chests containing this rich treasure, destined to defray the current expenses of the Italian war with the Abyssinians and Dervishes, was transferred at Aden to the charge of Mr. Bedingfield for conveyance to Massowah. Three million dollars represent in value ten million lire, paid by Italy to the authorities of the Austrian Imperial Mint. Other consignments of the same dollar were despatched by previous steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's fleet for transhipment at Suez or Aden. The blameless Ethiopian must rejoice to hear that his European benefactors, who are doing so much to raise his position in the scale of civilisation, are studying his desires and preferences in the matter of currency. Everybody knows, or at all events Signor Crispi does, that in Abyssinia an enlightened and fastidious public reserves its confidence for the Maria Teresa thaler; all other coin is regarded as counterfeit, and not even worth stealing in the regions owning the sway of the Negus. "Our King, Maria Teresa," left a great memory not only in Hungary; her effigy is revered in lands which never have owed her even a contested allegiance. The Vienna Mint has done a good deal to keep the cult from dying out. For a modest but remunerative royalty, the authorities at the Imperial and Royal Mint are willing to turn silver bullion into Maria Teresa dollars to any amount, at the request of any friendly Government. Italy is just now in sore straits for coin that will pass current in Abyssinia, and the Government of Signor Crispi have had recourse to the friendly offices of their Austro-Hungarian ally to supply the only description that will be acceptable in the regions now the theatre of the war to which the Italians are committed. The operations in progress will involve a very heavy expenditure of money, and, it is to be feared, of human life also. While the s.s. Maria Teresa with her treasure was at Port Said, a telegram was received stating that a large army of the Dervishes was marching on Kassala, and that the re

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GERMAN PRESS CALMER.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The German press in discussing the Transvaal question to-day is calmer.

ENGLISH OPINION ON PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The magnanimity of President Kruger in dealing with his prisoners is generally recognized throughout Great Britain.

THE NEW FLYING SQUADRON.

The new flying Squadron, which has been commissioned and proceeds to the Cape, will consist of the twin screw battleships Royal Oak and Revenge and the twin screw cruisers Thesens, Gibraltar, Hermione and Charybdis.

Rear-Admiral Harry H. Rawson, Naval Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, has started in his flagship the St. George for Delagoa Bay.

PLOT TO ANNEX THE TRANSVAAL.

It is stated at Pretoria that President Kruger has evidence that the whole affair of Jameson's raid was a plot to annex the Transvaal Republic.

THE FIGHT AT KRUGERSDORP.

The Boers admit that their position when Jameson attacked them was impregnable. The Boers were entirely sheltered while Jameson's force ascended an exposed slope under a galling fire.

THE REASON OF THE UITLANDERS' INACTION.

The Uitlanders in Johannesburg ascribe their inaction to the Royal Proclamation issued by Sir Hercules Robinson ordering them to remain quiet.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE UITLANDERS.

JAN. 8.

Sir Hercules Robinson telegraphs to Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, that the Uitlanders at Johannesburg yielded unconditionally yesterday afternoon, and that their arms were also given up.

President Kruger has intimated his intention of delivering Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners to Sir Hercules Robinson on the Natal border.

Sir Hercules adds that he is satisfied the crisis is over and that there is no danger of further hostilities.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S DEMANDS.

MIDNIGHT.

The latest news from Pretoria states that the Transvaal Government demands the expulsion of Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson from Africa, and also an enormous indemnity from the Chartered British South Africa Company.

CAPTAIN COVENTRY'S DEATH DENIED.

JAN. 9.

Captain the Hon. C. J. Coventry, whose death was reported from Pretoria, is still alive and doing well.

HOMEWARD BOUND TROOPS STOPPED AT THE CAPE.

Another Lancashire Regiment, homeward bound, has been ordered to await orders at the Cape.

BRITISH WARNING TO GERMANY.

The war preparations being made by the British Government are regarded as a warning to Germany rather than indicating a coming war.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left here, at 7 a.m., to-day.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 9,

His Excellency General Nairne will arrive in Poona from Mahableshwar, accompanied by Mrs. Nairne, and his staff, on the evening of the 13th instant. His Excellency will then leave for Ahmednagar, where he will present new colours to the 9th Bombay Infantry, and thence proceed to Dessa to witness the manœuvres.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following medical appointments are made in the Bombay Command :—Surgeon-Captain Donnett, on transfer from the Madras Command, is posted to the Poona District ; Surgeon-Lieutenant Hooton to the Officiating Medical Charge of the 19th Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major Ferguson, proceeding on sick leave ; Surgeon-Lieutenant King to the Officiating Medical Charge of the 25th Bombay Rifles, vice Surgeon-Major Anderson, transferred to civil employ ; Surgeon-Lieutenant Standage to the Officiating Medical Charge of the 13th Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Haliday, on sick leave.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Standage will proceed to Aden in the steamer Minto.

MAD FREAKS OF A DONKEY.

Some excitement prevailed in the city of Poona, this afternoon, through a donkey, who was bitten by a mad dog some days previously. The donkey was attacked by hydrophobia, and bolted from its stable, and in its mad career attacked a man, and a pony rider, who jumped off and entered into a shop, leaving the pony, who was bitten severely. The donkey went into another street, and inflicted a severe bite on the leg of a Hindoo boy, who was passing along. Two men went to the aid of the boy, and in extricating him from the jaws of the donkey, their fingers were bitten off. Ultimately the police killed the donkey, and the boy was sent to the Sassoon Hospital.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The third competition in connection with the Forty-two Handicap took place yesterday morning, when there was a fairly good field, and Mr. F. J. Nathan was the winner. The scores were as under :—

		Score	Handicap	Net Score
1	F J Nathan	45	7	38
2	A B St Paul	43	3	40
3	M Reed	41	Scr	41
	J Humphrey	48	7	41
5	P F Fischer	46	4	42
6	J M Heyn	50	7	43
	W H Reed	44	1	43
	J J Murray	46	3	43
9	A E Bice	48	4	44
	H Blackwell	51	7	44
11	D Forbes	54	9	45
	P S Reed	51	6	45
	C H S Boggs	45	Scr	45
14	C E Nixon	50	4	46

Messrs. G. C. Plinston, R. A. English, E. F. Nicholson, and C. R. Warden retired.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. MARIA TERESA.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday morning per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, Captain V. Ghermann :—

FROM TRIESTE.

Brooks, Mr and Mrs
Brooke, Miss
Geard, Mr and Mrs Gratian
Kutter, Mr A.
Morgan, Mr and Mrs
Norfore, Mr
Samuelson, Miss
Schelling, Mr A.
Wilson, Mr
27 Missionaries

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 7.

THE Government have been under great anxiety to account for the frequent deaths of the Portuguese soldiers that were garrisoned at Satary. Under the belief that the revolt was suppressed, the soldiers began to move freely and unguardedly, and as a consequence the dead bodies of murdered soldiers were discovered here and there. The information having reached the Cabinet in Lisbon, the Goa Government were asked to explain how the deaths occurred. It is rumoured that the Government, to extricate themselves from the perplexity, reported to Lisbon that the deaths were caused by armed bands crossing from the British frontier. There is no doubt that the British Cabinet will be communicated with, and in due course explanations will be demanded from the British authorities in Bombay ; but what the result will be we can easily anticipate. It seems that our Government have been counting without their host. The stringency of the Arms Act enforced under your Government is too well-known here for people to suppose that the rebels and Ranes would be permitted to pass and re-pass with their arms, and make raids on the Portuguese soldiers. The Ranes have been dispersed but not extinguished. They are in their dens in the jungles of Satary, and reappear from time to time to shoot down the unsuspecting soldiers who fall in their way. The impolitic destruction of so many villages is not likely to be so soon forgotten, and we have yet to hear of many more tragedies of this nature. In the meantime the newly raised Native corps will be left to deal with the Ranes, inasmuch as the European troops, who had a triumphant march up and down, are not likely to be sent in pursuit of the enemy. The efforts made to capture Dada Ranes, and the Viscount of Bardez, by setting a prize of Rs. 1,000 on the heads of each, having failed to bring them within the grasp of the Government, I hear, the authorities have requisitioned the Bombay Government, through the Portuguese Consul-General, to effect their extradition. The Government probably do not remember what occurred in 1890 regarding a similar requisition for the extradition of Dr. Loyola and his exiled colleagues made by Senhor Vasco Guedes, ex-Governor-General. The Bombay Government refused to accede to the request, as political crimes were unextraditable, and the application made before Mr. Cooper by the Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. Centeno, came to the ground. One does not require much penetration to foresee what will be the result of the present application. The tension of unpleasant feeling between the Government and the people, and the absolute uncertainty that reigns regarding the security of life and property, has brought out a movement among a number of proprietors with the object of naturalising themselves as British subjects. If such a step is feasible according to international law there is no doubt that the movement will be embraced as a welcome relief to the senseless and cruel persecution to which the whole country has been subjected.

Colonel J. P. R. Villar, President of the War Council, has been substituted by the Naval Captain, Antonio d'Azavedo e Vasconcellos. Major F. V. Martins de Carvalho, a substitute, has been appointed member of the War Council, and Major Claudio Emilio Mendes substitute of the same Council. Captain E. A. Seltur took charge as Port Officer of Marmugoa on the 31st December, and on the same date Lieutenant P. P. Rodrigues took charge as administrator of Pernem. The proposal for authorising the Municipality of Ilhas to levy a tax of 20 per cent. on land, industry, and houses has been approved. Messrs. Antonio de Campos and C. F. C. E. Gonsalves, Assistants to the Attorney to the Crown, have been reciprocally transferred from Cabo Verde and Quepem. A new committee, composed of Messrs. J. A. de Lemos, F. X. Leitie Noronha, and D. M. F. Annes, has been appointed to enquire into the irregularities committed by the parochial committee in the Churches of Ribandar, Chimbel, Old Goa, and St. Estevao. The Municipal Clerk, Mr. Gabriel Figueredo, has been dismissed for irregularity, and abandoning his post.

THE S. S. MARIA TERESA.

THE Austrian Lloyd's mail steamer Maria Teresa, Captain V. Ghezmann, arrived in Bombay Harbour, yesterday, from Trieste with passengers.

The steamer left Trieste on the 21st December in weather which seemed to suggest a bora ; but was fortunate in experiencing nothing but fine weather and a smooth sea to Port Said, and subsequently from Suez to Aden and Bombay. In the Red Sea, about three hundred miles south of Suez, the passengers were favoured with a very rare and interesting sight in these waters—a great waterspout—to starboard at no great distance from the steamer. The wind was blowing with some force from the north and the sky clouded and dark to the west and north. The waterspout was carried to the northward by the wind, and rising in a great column from the sea went up in a gentle course and was lost in the great cloud overhead. The sea around the base of the huge column of water was greatly agitated, smaller jets rising some hundreds of feet into the air and falling back in foam and spray. In about five or six minutes the lower part of the waterspout became apparently attenuated, but the upper two-thirds remained in evidence for a perceptible interval after the lower third seemed no longer to exist. Subsequently in the bank of clouds another waterspout was seen in the making, but it faded away and came to nothing. After the first two days from Suez the Maria Teresa was met by a strong headwind from the south, and an adverse current with somewhat heavy sea. From Aden the north-east monsoon made itself felt, still as a headwind. Had the wind been more propitious Bombay would have been reached on Tuesday, three days before the appointed date, but even with those disadvantages the port was reached two days in advance for the Maria Teresa is an excellent sea boat and a fast sailer.

Among the passengers were two notable contingents of missionaries, male and female, sent to India by German zeal. Eighteen were nuns ; four of these belong to the order of "English Sisters of Loretto," and proceed in the first instance to Allahabad, whence two will proceed to Naini Tal and two to Bankipore, near Calcutta, to teach in convents for the higher education of girls. The headquarters of these ladies—who, notwithstanding the name of their order, are all of German nationality, though speaking English—is at Munich. The order was founded some two hundred years ago by English and Irish ladies, who fled to the Continent during the troubles of the Revolution of 1688. The fourteen sisters, who accompanied the English nuns to Bombay, and who will proceed to Lahore preparatory to being detailed for missionary work in Bengal and other parts of India, belong to a newly-founded order, that of the Immaculate Conception, dress in white, and have volunteered for service in India. To fit themselves for the duties awaiting them, they have studied Bengali in German books, and during the voyage took lessons from the "English" sisters in English and Hindustani. They come from different parts of Germany, and the same may be said of several German monks of the same order of the Immaculate Conception, who have also volunteered for evangelising work in this country. These will be distributed in various fields of missionary effort in Bengal, Southern India, and Burma. Like the sisters of the same order, they too availed themselves of the leisure afforded by the voyage to take lessons from the "English" sisters in English and in the lingua Franca of India. The celebration of Christmas at sea was made touching and picturesque by the presence on board of so many young and enthusiastic missionaries on their first voyage to the East. Christmas trees were improvised and the Hail ! Heilegenicht sung in chorus on Christmas Eve.

But even the presence of a couple of score of young and ardent missionaries of the Cross on board a steamer at Christmas tide on the way to convert India to the religion of peace cannot shut out all thoughts of war and of the almighty dollars, which are the sinews of war. The Gospel of evangelization in Abyssinia is being preached by missionaries, who will need something more than hymn books to make head against heavy odds. The Maria Teresa carried no less than eight and a-half tons of dollars bearing the same historic name, for use in the war in Italian Africa.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE flow of trade over the Malakand continues and the new road is being made use of to an extent which considerably exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine believers in its usefulness.

THE formal sanction of the Secretary of State to the expenditure required for doubling certain sections of the Eastern Bengal Railway at a cost of thirty lakhs has been received. The double line should be open by August 15th, when the jute traffic begins.

A VACANCY will shortly occur in the Public Works Secretariat, as Mr. F. B. Hebbert goes to Burma to act as Chief Engineer.

THE Commander-in-Chief has not yet decided upon his second tour, and may possibly remain in Calcutta until the Budget is published.

THE Select Committees on the Merchant Shipping and other Bills are now in full swing, but the legislative session in Calcutta this year does not promise to be an exciting one, as the bone of contention in the shape of special verdicts by juries is likely to be withheld.

THERE may possibly be some changes in the State Railways management this spring, as Colonel Boughey, the Manager of the North-Western line, will probably take furlough, which he had to forego last year, owing to the mobilisation of the Chitral Relief Force.

AT the fifteenth Convocation of the Punjab University held on Monday at Lahore, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Sir William Henry Rattigan, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick taking the opportunity to deliver a glowing eulogy on the public life of the former Vice-Chancellor. Sir William Rattigan, he said, had risen to his present position of eminence by his own unaided efforts, by natural ability, by intense application to work by courage, self-reliance and an unswerving determination to succeed. No more worthy career, said the Lieutenant-Governor, could be held out for imitation to young men on the threshold of life. The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Justice Roe) also delivered a highly interesting address in which he dealt ably with the difficulties and dangers which beset the path of education and those who follow it.

THE Government of Madras is evidently appreciative of economy in little things. By a new order issued to the Superintendent of Government Stationery, that officer has been directed in future to make up and issue clothing badges, etc. to the peons, duffadars, etc., attached to the High Court, the Secretariats and the Revenue Board. Though every mickle may make a muckle it is time that larger measure of economy were introduced if the Government really intends to economise.

THE absence of the cold weather rains in Upper India is still a marked feature of the Season Reports. No storm has swept eastward from Baluchistan and the land is athirst for moisture. Each week one reads as regards the Punjab "rain is urgently needed throughout the Province," and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the official statement is similar except as regards districts protected by irrigation. In Bengal the urgency is not so pronounced, but in Behar, Central Bengal and Hazaribagh the spring crops are said to be suffering. We may, of course, hear at any time of the approach of a storm from the west, and the news would be welcome indeed. The authorities primarily interested in agricultural matters are closely scrutinising the weekly reports, and if scarcity occurs there will be prompt attention paid to those districts wherein the people will need help.

THE *Harvest Field* writes :—"Many of our readers doubtless remember the case of Dasappa v. Chikamma, in which a convert to Christianity sought to recover the guardianship of his children, who were in the possession of the mother, who had been enticed away from her husband by her relatives, although she had also been baptised. The Christian had no rights according to the law as in force in Mysore, and the Chief Court not only refused to admit fresh evidence to allow justice to be done, but decided that the father could not claim the children. The wife has all along been in sympathy with her husband and he has regularly visited her. At last she has returned to him with her children, so that despite the decision of the Chief Court, Dasappa is the guardian of his own children again."

A SPECIAL meeting of the Calcutta Corporation has been called for Thursday in order to elect a vice Chairman in succession to the present incumbent who has been permitted to retire on pension. As the pay of the post is Rs. 1,000 a month, and as the vacancy has been extensively advertised, one would expect to find a long list of applicants. The offer of similar emoluments in any large English town would certainly attract many hundreds of candidates : all sorts and conditions of men would apply for the berth. As a matter of fact, in the case of Calcutta, there are only thirteen competitors all told. Five of these are Europeans or Eurasians and six Hindus, the list being completed by a Native Christian and a Mahomedan. It includes some names once tolerably well-known in Upper India. Babu Nilambhar Mukerji was Chief Justice and afterwards Finance Minister of Kashmir ; Babu Charu Chander Mitter has served as Vice-Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality. The applicants, however, who have the strongest backing amongst the Commissioners are Babu Nogendra Nath Sarkar of the Provincial Civil Service, a man of exceptional ability, and Moulvi Bubrudin Haidar, who has been for ten years an active member of the Corporation.

KABUL estimates put the Afghan loss in the Kafiristan war at 1536 men killed and wounded. Of these 400 are still under treatment. The Amir's troops captured 25 forts and demolished 150 *butkada* (temples). The brass and wooden idols found in the temples have been broken and th m of gold sent to the Amir. The Kafirs had soose guns (among them a few British rifles), and the bows and arrows taken, are said to have taken 100 camels to transport to Afghanistan. For their services in Kafiristan General Taj Muhammad of the Badakshan army, Sipah Salar Ghulam Haidar Khan and Hakim Ahmad Jan Peshawari are to be given gold medals.

MR. BAGSHAWE, the Commissioner of Police, Madras, has succeeded in persuading Government as to the utter inadequacy of the force of European Constables at his disposal, and an addition of ten such men has been sanctioned from the beginning of next official year.

MR. R. DIXON, late Registrar in the Foreign Department, who retired on pension about 18 months ago, has been seriously ill in London. He was convalescent, however, when the last mail left.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Among the Nairs of Malabar a curious old custom prevails which prevents Nair women of North Malabar from coming into the South across the Korapaja river, which is the physical barrier between the southern and northern portions of the District. Those who broke this rule were in former times threatened with social ostracism. Of late, however, there have been a few instances where the custom has been practically opposed in spite of the frowns of the orthodox. The latest incident occurred some days ago, when a Nair gentleman, of good family, brought his wife who belongs to North, across this stream. Many leading Nair in both parts of the District have approved of his action, and Mrs. Grundy has not had the courage to say anything. The country needs social reformers of this stamp who will act and not merely talk."

MR. F. B. HEBBERT, Deputy Director-General, Railways, and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, proceeds shortly to officiate as Manager of the Burma State Railway, where he will relieve Mr. Monk, who has been recently acting during Mr. Matthew's absence on furlough.

THE Select Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill continues to sit three or four times a week. In spite of being a big piece of work, it is hoped that it will be prepared and passed during the present session.

MR. RISLEY, Inspector General of Forests, has relinquished his idea of taking an extension of furlough, and will return to India at the end of March.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 28th December, was 378 against 351 and 366 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 60. There were 14 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 17 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 2. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 163 and 52 respectively, against 170 and 53 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 42·2 per mille per annum, against 33·3 the mean of the last five years.

SOME statistics have been published relating to the annual consumption of champaigne in the world. At a rough estimate, it is calculated, says the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent, that an average of 21,000,000 bottles of the sparkling wine are drunk every year. England heads the list of countries with the greatest consumption, followed by America though whether this last is intended to represent the United States alone or the whole of the two division of the continent is not stated Australia at one time was well to the fore, but it is stated that the recent financial troubles there have had an ill effect on the consumption of the effervescing beverage. The Russians have always had a partiality for champagne, but France on the contrary, hardly wets her lips with it. Someone has, however, questioned the genuiness of the champaigne that is quaffed in such quantities by the English and Americans. All is not gold that glitters, and it may also be that all champagne bottles do not contain the real article.

THE number of female students at the Gottingen University for this winter half-year is thirty-one. Most of them study history, modern languages, mathematics, and natural history. For the first time at this University, there is a lady studying medicine.

COUNT Nicholas Esterhazy is a well-known patron of the fine arts. Among the artists in his constant employ was formerly Herr Bela Pafik, the animal painter. Four years ago (says our Vienna correspondent) Pafik left Count Esterhazy because his engagement was a hindrance to his name becoming known in the world. Shortly afterwards he sued the Count for 20,000 florins for two large frescoes which he had painted on the walls of the winter garden of that nobleman's Castle of Totis, in Hungary. The case has taken some years to decide, and has now ended unfavourably for the artist, who, it is found, has no right to claim extra payment for work done while he was in Count Esterhazy's pay and enjoying his most liberal hospitality. The plaintiff, moreover, has to pay the costs of the suit which amount to 1,000 florins.

THE other morning, in the most central part of Belgrade, between the Ministry of Finance and the Konak, a post van was attacked by thieves, and letters and money worth 200,000 francs were carried off. Among the booty was a box weighing twenty pounds and containing 40,000 francs worth of Napoleons. The robbery took place at half-past five, the van being on the way back from the railway station, where it had received the letters and parcels from Constantinople and Sofia. The driver and guard cried for help, but were not heard. They have been arrested, in case there should be complicity.

FROM Algeria we learn of the death of an Arab centenarian, who was almost a prophet in his own country. Hadj Ali ben Cheik ben Aissa, who died on Saturday at Medeah, near Algiers, was a hundred and fifteen years of age, if we are to credit his relatives. He was the owner of the great seal of the Cheik ben Aissa, which endows the whole tribe of Aissoua with the magic property of handling with impunity poisonous snakes. Deceased has left his talisman to his son, Si Ali ben el Hanji Ali.

SIGNOR SCARFOGLIO, editor of the Naples "Mattino," who has gone to Constantinople to describe events there, writes on the date of the 7th inst. : "The European Press has at this moment at enormous influence on public spirit in this city, and every day the Porte receives from its Ambassadors abroad a summary of the articles and information regarding the Orient in the principal papers of the world, and when needful prohibits beforehand their entry into the Empire. Correspondents here who tell the truth about the condition of Turkey are hindered, watched, and offended in, all possible ways. The Armenian Committee, to which is attributed all the disorders that occur, either does not exist, or is so well hidden that no one knows where it meets. All meetings, in fact, excepts at the cafes, are impossible, and a family party even of a few persons is immediately the objects of suspicion. The ancient monarchy is in a state of anarchy and ruin not to be described, and even a superficial observer must be convinced that it is mere folly to hope for a peaceful solution."

PERMISSION has not yet been obtained by the manager of a suburban theatre in Vienna for the performance of the Christmas play illustrating the Nativity, in which he has acquired rights. It is already being given with great success in Munich and in Graz and Brunn, and the director of the theatre has brought to the notice of the Prince Archbishop of Vienna the exceedingly favourable attitude towards it of the clergy at those places. The Archbishop nevertheless expressed serious doubts whether he should advise the Governor, who consults him on such subjects, to permit the performance. There are 200,000 inhabitants of Vienna who are not Catholics, and he says it is impossible to dictate to those who pay to see a theatrical performance how they must receive a piece, however sacred it may be. The play is performed together with music composed expressly for it, and consists of six tableaux, or acts. In the second, Joseph and Mary, just married, are seen working in the carpenter's workshop, surrounded by their apprentices and men. Something of the character of the piece will be seen when it is mentioned that the carpenters fill their pipes before they go to the beer-house to drink a glass, and the night watchman sings the old German song, "Gelobt sei Jesus Christus!" although Christ is not yet born.

A BERLIN Correspondent writes : The petty means resorted to by the Government in their persecution of the Social Democrats are regarded with headshakings here. A trial has taken place before the Supreme Court of Justice, which is significant of many things. The Burgomaster of Colberg some time ago allowed a Social Democratic meeting to be held at a place of amusement which belongs to the town. He pleaded that other political parties were also allowed to hold thier meetings there, but he was, nevertheless, reprimanded by the President of the Government of Colberg, and fined 4*l.* 10*s.* After appealing in vain to the Civil Governor of Pomerania, the Burgomaster sought redress of the Supreme Court of Justice, which yesterday dealt with the case. The Court confirmed both reprimand and fine, at the same time declaring that a party which directs itself against the bases of the State should not receive any favour on the part of an official, and that the principle "Equal rights for all" had nothing to do with the case.

THE other day, on his way home from Kiel, the German Emperor paid a short visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh. This act of courtesy (a Berlin Correspondent says) will no doubt be taken in connection with the Emperor's wish to see the Prince in Berlin on the 18th of January, that day being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the late Emperor William's Proclamation at Versilles—that is to say, of the foundation of the Empire. It is not unlikely that his Majesty conveyed personally to the Prince his invitation to attend the festivals in honour of an event in the achievement of which the ex-Chancellor had such a great share.

SIGNOR CRISPI, speaking on Dec. 16 in the Italian Chamber, said more than sufficient reinforcements had been sent to Gen. Batatieri, in whom the Government placed entire confidence. Questioned as to the intentions of the Government, the Premier said that the voice of Italy commanded them to do their duty, and there could be no thought of retreat. In the Italian Chamber, on Dec. 17, Signor Crispi introduced a Bill asking for a credit of 20,000,000 lire for the special measures required in East Africa. The Budget Committee approved the bill with one dissentient vote.

THE THESPIAN CLUB PERFORMANCE.

UNLIKE some other projects of a similar kind, which have failed to survive the stage of infancy, the Thespian Club has come to stay, and the third season of the club was opened, last night, at the Gaiety Theatre under circumstances which denoted a healthy vitality. There was a large and enthusiastic house, and although the two pieces selected for performance were not of a very ambitious type, they afforded abundant opportunities for testing the abilities of the performers, several of whom appeared on the boards for the first time, while others were old favourites. By permission of Lieut.-Col. Mein the string band of the Marine Batallion formed the orchestra. The programme opened with Mr. G. C. Herbert's amusing comedietta, "Second Thoughts," in which Sir Herbert Mervyn (Mr. G. Owen Dunn) has been brought to the verge of ruin through his fondness for gambling and horse-racing ; and in the end the prospect of complete ruin stares him in the face. In this extremity he contemplates marrige with a Mrs. McSharon (Mrs. Branson), widow of a rich merchant, who is running after him tremendously. All the time he is really in love with his pretty cousin, the Hon. Helen Cliveden (Mrs. Wilkie), but does not know it, as they have been brought up together from childhood, and he has regarded her—well, not exactly as his sister, because she has never been disagreeable enough for that. He takes his pretty cousin into his confidence, and in order to be prepared for the fateful interview with the widow goes through a rehearsal with her. On coming to the real task he finds it an impossible one, and after many amusing efforts checked by Mrs. McSharon he succeeds in rushing from the room where he had essayed the task. His experience opens his eyes, and he finds that it was because he was rehearsing with his pretty cousin that he was so eloquent. He realises that she is the only girl he loves or can make his wife, and explains this to his cousin, and they very soon come to an understanding, exchanging very uncomplimentary remarks about the old lady which are overheard by her hiding behind some plants. She can stand everything except being called "a respectable old person," and when it comes to that she rushes forth and rates them both soundly, after which she makes a dignified exit to her carriage, and matters are very soon arranged between the young people. Mr. Owen Dunn's power of adaptability to every change in the situation and his clear ennunciation were amongst the chief features of his capital representation of Sir Herbert Mervyn. Mrs. Branson gave an admirable interpretation of the rich and title-hunting Mrs. McSharon. Mrs. Wilkie has a very self-possessed manner on the stage, and did excellent service as the pretty cousin of Mervyn. All three performers were enthusiastically called before the footlights at the end of the comedietta.

After an interval the curtain was drawn up on the first production in India of Stevenson's farcical comedy, "Faithful James," given by the special permission of Weedon Grossmith. The comedy was first brought out at the Court Theatre, London, and formed one of the celebrated triple bill of which the other numbers were "Pantomime Rehearsal" and "The New Sub." Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are a newly-married couple in London, and Mrs. Duncan has found amongst her husband's papers a letter signed "Lucy Danvers." Suspecting something wrong she goes to her step-father, Admiral Vincent (Colonel Empson), and tells him about it. He becomes furious, and insists on her leaving her husband at once, and takes room for her in Crosby's hotel under the assumed name of Brownrigg, and proceeds to make enquiries with a view to obtaining evidence against her husband for a separation order. Mrs. Melville (Mrs. Barrow) is a great friend of Mrs. Duncan, and to prevent the latter being left quite alone, the Admiral has given permission for Mrs. Melville to visit her friend in her seclusion. It appears that Mr. Melville (Mr. Nicholson) is very jealous and suspicious, and is given to taking up torn pieces of paper and putting them together. He has found the fragments of Admiral Vincent's letter to his wife (Mrs. Melville), and putting them together as best he can, he deciphers enough to know that she is invited to go to Crosby's hotel to the rooms of a Mrs. Brownrigg, and that her correspondent is George Vincent, a person whom he does not know. He promptly proceeds to visit Crosby's Hotel. Mrs. Duncan had, meanwhile, discovered that there was nothing in the letter that so alarmed her after all, and she had written to her husband unknown to Admiral Vincent to tell him where she was, and begged him to go to her, stating that as the Admiral was away and would not be back for some time, they could have an hour or two alone. Faithful James (Mr. H. G. Casserly), a waiter at the hotel, thinks that there is something rather curious about this, and as he smells a little intrigue in the air, he ousts a hired German waiter from his duties of attendance in Mrs. Brownrigg's room, and duly instals himself with a view to future profit. Mrs. Duncan orders lunch for two to be served at half-past one o'clock, but does not tell him who she is expecting because she does not know that she can trust him yet. The first man who appears is Admiral Vincent, and James, of course, thinks that it is he who is the favoured party. After the Admiral has gone Mr. Melville comes, and there is similar confusion with him. Meeting Faithful James he enquires as to his wife, and is informed that she has gone out, and full of jealous forebodings from what James has said he goes to find her. Mrs. Duncan's real husband next comes, and makes matters up, greatly to the surprise of Faithful James, who cannot understand what it is all about. Just as Mr. and Mrs. Duncan had finished their lunch, Admiral Vincent is heard coming up the stairs, and naturally escapes into one of the side rooms. The Admiral sees that lunch has been taken by two, and in the prosecution of his enquiries goes into the opposite room. At this moment Mr. Melville returns remarking that he is unable to find his wife. Innumerable misunderstandings of a most laughable character occur, and it is some time before they are cleared up, and it is seen that the jealousies aroused have no "foundation" in fact. Faithful James is most indignant when he finds that it is only two married couples and a step-father whose proceedings he has been watching, and he considers himself grossly deceived because no occasion has arisen for him to exercise his ingenuity to the profit of his pocket. Colonel Empson is an old favourite who has figured so frequently in the performances of the club of which he is President, that no remark need be made as to his acting except to say that he was well fitted for the part of the sturdy old Admiral. Mr. Casserly did capital service as "Faithful James," and steadily resisted the temptation to over-do his work as the funny man of the piece. Mr. Nicholson represented Philip Melville with characteristic thoroughness, and it was clear that he had made a careful study of his part. Major Swann was quite at home in the part of Henry Duncan, and Mr. H. C. Luckhardt was very amusing as the foreign waiter. Of the ladies in the piece it would be difficult to say too much. Mrs. Charles, although appearing in Bombay for the first time, has had considerable experience on the amateur stage elsewhere in India, and last night fully justified the high opinions which had reached Bombay respecting her. Mrs. Barrow was also very charming in the role of Mrs. Melville, and the particularly noteworthy feature of her performance was the clearness and naturalness of her enunciation. Indeed, the play went so well that we cannot but think that the Thespians should overcome their modesty and give the Bombay public something more ambitious than a farcical comedy. However, the fault is one which leans to virtues' side, for it is better to see an amateur club under-estimating its own powers than launching forth into departments of the dramatic art in which there might be risk of failure. Both on account of the excellence of the performance and also of the liberal aid given by the club to charitable institutions, there should be a crowded house to witness the repetition of "Second Thoughts" and "Faithful James." A word should be said in praise of Mr. Finkelstein's work as perruquier.

M. BRUNEAU has now nearly finished the fourth act of his new opera set to M. Zola's libretto, and the whole work will be ready by the early summer. It is entitled "Messidor," and the libretto is quite original ; that is to say, is is not based upon any of Zola's novels.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning, shortly before twelve o'clock, a one-storied house, used as godown and situated at Prince's Dock, collapsed without a moment's warning with the result that a male labourer was instantly killed and five women more or less injured. Considering the situation of the building, its storage, the cause of collapse, and the number of men that were working on the premises, it is little less than a miracle that many persons were not killed. The ill-rfated building was about 30 feet in height, its length and breadth being 45 feet and 25 feet respectively. It had a first floor, the height of which was about 17 feet. The ground-floor was vacant, and was advertised to be let. On the first floor there were about 1,500 bags of gall-nuts each bag weighing from five to six maunds. About 400 bags were removed early yesterday morning, and taken on board a steamer in the Victoria Dock. About sixteen women and one male labourer were engaged in cleaning the myrabolams at the time the flooring of the first storey gave way, but fortunately nobody was working beneath on the ground floor, or else the result would have been far more disastrous. Out of the sixteen women, eleven were standing on the verandah, near the staircase, but as the verandah and flooring depended upon quite distinct pillars, these eleven persons escaped, while the others were precipitated to the ground-floor along with the bags of myrabolams. No sooner did the flooring give way than the whole building was enveloped in clouds of choking dust, and for a few minutes everything was in utter darkness. Those persons who were safe on the verandah, made a rush towards the staircase, and in the confusion which followed upon their hurried flight, some of them sustained injuries, which were, however, superficial. A cry was at once raised, and the locality being most thickly populated, and being perpetually frequented by labourers, a large crowd of people was promptly on the scene, but for a few minutes they were unable to render any assistance on account of blinding dust. Meanwhile an exaggerated report of the casuality consequent upon the collapse of the building spread as rapidly as wildfire throughout the neighbourhood, and caused much commotion and excitement, as it was given out that a very large number of persons had been killed. But subsequently it turned out that the report was most exaggerated, and that only one man was killed. The doors of the ground-floor room were closed and locked, but the staircase being accessible from the outside verandah, some of the more daring labourers ran upstairs, and, by means of a ropo ladder, they descended to the ground-floor, and removed four women, who were embedded in the myrabolams, which were scattered about the room, the bags being burst and torn. Meanwhile, the police, who had been communicated with, came on the scene, Constables Wrafter and Barker being the first arrivals, followed by Inspectors George and Butfoy. They broke open the doors of the entrance to the ground-floor, but to their surprise they found the entrance blocked up by the material, which stood like a wall just behind the doors. With great difficulties, they broke the rafters, and made their way inside, and the very first thing they came across was an embedded woman, who was crying bitterly and endeavouring in vain to extricate herself from the heap of gall-nuts under which she laid. The police safely brought her out, breathless but quite conscious. She was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital by the direction of Superintendent Sweeney, who had also arrived on the scene. Nobody could say with certainty whether any more persons were buried under the debris. The assistance of the men of fire-brigade from different stations was of incalculable value. Shortly after the occurrence, Mr. Wilson, of the Pydownie fire-brigade station, followed by Mr. Bean, of Byculla, and Mr. Radcliff, of Chinchpoogly, arrived on the scene with their engines and fire-escapes and worked with might and main, under the able direction of their energetic chief, Mr. Nicholls, to bring out the myrabolams, of which quite a sea had been formed in the room. Blackened and choked with the dust, the men worked diligently to remove the myrabolams, which formed a large heap outside the house, covering a great area on the road to the obstruction of the vehicular and pedestrian traffic. At about two o'clock they came across the body of the male-labourer, who was dead, and he was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, but life being extinct, he was not admitted, and was, therefore, removed to the morgue. Throughout the whole day the labourers were engaged in removing the myrabolams and the rafters and debris, and during the whole time choking dust was issuing therefrom, which made it impossible for anybody to stand near, and from this fact can be judged the difficulty of the men of the fire-brigade and the police. The crowd round the buildings was unusually large, and the police had a trying task to perform in keeping the mob in order. At intervals when they were asked to go away, they rushed headlong as if a panic had ensued, and thus greatly obstructed the workers.

The building belonged to Dewji Gungadhar, a mukadum to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company, and it was rented last month to Joshi Dewji Virji, and his partner, Chatoorbhooj Ramji. The immediate cause of the collapse was the breakage of two central beams from the middle. The whole flooring rested on the two beams, and these beams, which apparently seemed to be old yet strong enough, appear to have given way under the weight of the bags of myrabolams. As far as could be traced at present the reason of the collapse of the beams is the excessive stress placed upon it. After the collapse the beams stood perpendicular like the props buried under the ground. The whole wall was undermined, and it was deemed necessary to pull it down ; but as that could not be done immediately, temporary props were put up to support it on both sides. On the news being communicated to the Byculla police, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, promptly arrived on the scene. Superintendent Sweeny, remained on the spot until the bags were cleared out and this was done immediately under his direction. Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, Executive Engineer for the Municipality, and Mr. Hewett, a Municipal Engineer, and Mr. Pundlik Ganesh, Building Inspector of the Municipality, were also present, and directed the operatious of the labourers, and ordered props to be

FURTHER IMPRESSIONS OF THE POONA CONGRESS.

[BY AN OBSERVER.

OTHER calls upon my time have prevented me hitherto from recording the further impressions which I brought from the Congress, but since my last letter gave but a meagre idea of what the meeting was, I crave the indulgence of your readers to follow me when I relate my opinions of that so-called national assembly, which, to my mind, is little better than the performance of a Christmas pantomime. Not a few of the delegates came there in anticipation of a *tamasha* or under the delusion that they had risen to be important personages in the realm by reason of their being elected delegates to the assembly. But if a register was kept to note the qualifications of the delegates and the education they had received, it would be found that a majority of them were incapable, not only of grasping the different arguments advanced, but even of understanding the language in which they were uttered. I have already said that several of the speakers did not know what they were talking about. They simply discharged their duty by reproducing what they had committed to paper; but, of course, there were exceptions, and some of the best men spoke *extempore*. The first speaker at the second sitting of the Congress was Mr. J. Ghosal, whose remarks were unimportant, but he spoke well and to the point. Mr. Jaishi Ram, of Lahore, was the second speaker, but the resolution that he seconded, being of a formal character, his address did not display any special knowledge of politics. Baboo Baikuntha Nath Sen, of Bengal, proposed the second resolution regarding the Expenditure Commission, and he was modest enough to admit that it would have been really better to have entrusted the work to a more able speaker. This, he said, was no sentimentality, but he really felt his incapability to treat such an important subject. His remarks were, however, sober, and he did not linger over the subject unnecessarily. The Hon'ble Mr. Janboolingam Mudhliar, of Madras, though harsh in his criticisms, knew what he was talking about, and he had evidently taken some pains to obtain an insight of the subject. Then came that firebrand of Allahabad, Pandit Madan Mohan Mulviya, who seemed to intensely arouse the house by his intemperate speech. He took so gloomy a view of the British rule in India that I am glad that even in the Congress camp I did not come across other malcontents of his type. He was loud in decrying the bureaucracy, and said that they regretted that they had been taken care of by the Queen of England. I was expecting that he would receive a check, either from the President or from other hearers, but no; I was mistaken. The audience seemed to drink in his eloquence with as much gusto as a thirty man drinks cold water after a long walk through the hot and sandy plains of Sind. Being thus encouraged, the Pandit went astray in performing the "painful duty" (as he called it, in the commencement of his rabid speech) of seconding the proposal, his watchward being "down with everything official." He spoke for more than ten minutes, when he was reminded by the President that the supporter of the resolution was entitled to speak for five minutes only, but the audience, drunk with enthusiasm, cried "go on, go on." The speaker, with the utmost serenity of temper, turned round and said that, though it would please his audience to hear him, yet he would not defy the ruling of the President. But no sooner did he say this than he went on merrily exhilarating his audience for nearly ten minutes more. Munshi Shaik Hussein kept the house in humour for a few minutes by a few remarks (nicely arranged in rhyme) in Hindustani, which he seemed to have committed to memory. Then came Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, who moved the resolution regarding military expenditure and home charges. I do not pretend to have much knowledge of the subject or to have studied the figures, and so I will refrain from commenting upon a speech bristling with facts and figures, and with conclusions thereon. The seconder of Mr. Wacha's proposal was Mr. S. K. Nair, of Madras, who eclipsed the performance of the Pandit by announcing that the European army in India is an ornament only! Dr. Babadhurji gave "startling instances" to show the lavishness of military expenditure. The resolution was to be supported by another Parsee gentleman, whose name was down on the list of resolutions, and he had written out his remarks, but, either owing to the fact that he was unaccustomed to public speaking, or on account of some other reasons, he thought it wiser not to deliver his interesting speech, which, I am informed, was handed over to another Congresswalla, who appropriated it, and passed it off as his own. I mention this as an instance of the way in which men came forward to speak authoritatively and criticise officials, who devote their lives to the service of the rulers and the ruled. The natural presumption is that the original speaker had not the courage to deliver what he had written—perhaps because he had written without his book. Mr. Manmohun Ghose, of Calcutta, moved the resolution regarding the separation of judicial and executive functions. He spoke to the point, and his delivery was good, his command of language being remarkable. His views on the whole were sober and moderate, and his voice indicated a mind full of earnestness and genuine interest for his countrymen, but I must admit that my expectation to see in him a second Surendranath Bannerji was not realised. Mr. Setalwad, who seconded the resolution, was short and terse, but I was surprised to hear him gravely argue that the expenditure would be less if the judicial and executive functions are separated. Several other speakers cried ditto, and the resolution was agreed to with the usual unthinking unanimity. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji dealt with the resolution on trial by jury in an effective and impressive manner, but he forgot that all jurors do not possess the same high stamp of education as himself. He spoke plainly and forcibly, but I was struck with his unjustifiable attack on the knowledge of Gujerati, Hindustani and Marathi, possessed by Englishmen. His argument that an Englishmen could not judge of the truthfulness or otherwise of a witness without having a thorough knowledge of the language in which evidence was given, was however a very plausible one. Mr. Venkata Subha Jyer's speech was full of unpleasant comparisons between European and Native Judges. It is a pity that such unfounded attacks are allowed to be made in an assembly which boasts of honesty and fair play. The speaker said that perverse verdicts were returned by European juries only, but in support of his sweeping allegation, he did not quote a single example. Mr. Seymour Keay was given charge of the resolution about "gagging" the press in Native States. He was hard on the officials, and especially on Sir Lepel Griffin. His speech was bristling with strong accusations against the officials who advocated the Gagging Act, and it seemed that he was taking the opportunity to pay off an old score because it was found out from his speech that on the occasion of the recent visit of the Viceroy to Hyderabad, his Excellency had declined to accept an address from the association of which he (the speaker) was a member, as it contained a reference to the "Gagging Act." One of the supporters of the resolution, to whom I do not wish to give gratuitous advertisement by mentioning his name, was a Hindu youth, whose only qualification was that he was the son of a retired Government servant. His appearance on the platform was not quite unexpected, for his name was on the list, but without saying a single word on the composition of his speech, I give the four lines of poetry composed by him, for which production some may think he merits the post of Indian Poet Laureate. It was as follows, and speaks for itself:

If ever the sons of England bind
The son of Ind in slavedom chain,
Alas! Then, must we then remind,
Did Pyne and Hampden bleed in vain?

From this it will be seen that, besides possessing orators by the dozen, this assembly had the poetic genius in its midst.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is notified that at the examination for entrance to the Staff College to be held in August 1896, the subject of the 2nd paper on military history will be—The Franco-German War to the end of October 1870.

CANDIDATES will be expected to know the general course of the battles in this period, the part played in them by each arm, and the principal tactical features in them.

A MAP of the theatre of war will be supplied to the candidates at the examination.

"THE Franco-German War," by Count von Moltke, (English translation revised by Forbes), is recommended as a foundation for study of this period of the war.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT W. J. TAYLOR, A.M.S., is transferred from Bombay District to Aden District, and will proceed to Aden in the R.M.I.S., "Minto" sailing for that Port on or about the 31st instant.

SURGEON-COLONEL D. E. HUGHES, I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, will proceed on his Annual tour of Inspection of Hospitals and Baracks, etc., at Aden, on the 11th instant, Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Gallway, A.M.S., will perform the duties of the Principal Medical Officer during his absence.

THE following officers of Royal artillery, are expected to arrive by H. M. S. Malabar on or about the 13th instant and are posted as specified against their names:—Lieutenant Hammand, to 7th S. D. R. A., Quetta; Lieutenant Rambant, to 11th W. D. R. A., Karachi; Lieutenant Richey, to 22nd W. D. R. A., Roorkee; Lieutenant Hichens, to L. Battery R. H. A. Kirkee; Lieutenant Manley to No. 3 S. D. R. A., Bombay. Surgeon-Captain Seton, is posted as officiating Medical charge 16th Beng. cavalry, Multan. Vety Capt. Braddell, A. V. D., will proceed on arrival to Secunderabad for duty.

THE General Officer Commanding, Bombay, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed on Inspection duty to Baroda on the evening of the 4th February 1896, by the mail train, Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Stevens R.A., will Command at Bombay during Lieutenant Colonel Morse's absence. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise on the 5th February to announce the departure, Lieutenant Colonel Morse will leave Baroda by the 9-10 a.m. train on the 8th February 1896 and arrive at Surat at 12-56 noon same date and will inspect the detachment 8th Bombay Infantry there.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—11th. Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. Walker, Unattached List is attached as a supernumerary. 28th. Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. L. Tomkins, 19th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer as a temporary arrangement. 30th. Garhwal Rifles.—Lieutenant W. H. Wardell to be Adjutant; Lieutenant H. M. MacTier to be Quarter Master. 7th. Bombay Infantry.—Captain J. C. Hollway, to be Wing Commander sub pro. tem; Lieutenant F. Fisher, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant A. Hay, to be permanent Wing Officer. 26th. Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant C. Godfrey, to be Temporary Wing Officer; Lieutenant A. L. Barrett, 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

THE undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having passed the examination laid down in paragraph 331, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general and personal Staff of the Army:—Major J. A. Bell; Captain C. W. Harris; Captain E. Vansittart; Captain R. M. Rainey; Captain W. G. Hatherell; Captain A. Poingdestre; Captain J. A. H. Woodward; Captain G. W. Prestley; Captain C. W. O'Bryen; Captain C. E. Baynes; Captain E. J. E. Swayne; Captain C. E. H. Gosnell; Captain W. E. Banbury; Captain R. R. Renton; Captain W. C. Barratt; Captain A. G. Medley; Captain G. J. F. Soady; Captain P. B. Warren; Captain C. S. Williams; Lieutenant V. B. Fane; Lieutenant C. A. Fowler, Lieutenant V. A. Ormsby; Lieutenant A. F. Walters; Lieutenant F. W. Rea; Lieutenant W. H. Hildebrand; Lieutenant H. C. C. Pepper; Lieutenant D. S. Buist; Lieutenant H. Vickers; Lieutenant H. C. Edwards; Lieutenant L. W. Y. Campbell; Lieutenant F. Jollie; Lieutenant F. A. Kingston; Lieutenant W. H. Prendergast.

THE following Officers proceeding home on leave, &c., are appointed to duty with Troops leaving for England in the Hired Transport Dilwara" on the 11th instant, and are posted as follows:—Major G. H. Alexander, Wiltshire Regt., Commanding the Troops. Captain D. G. Wemyss, Royal Scots Regt., Adjutant of the Troops. Lieut. and Qr. Mr. C. Fox, Bedford Regt., Quarter Master of the Troops. Gosport Party No 1.—Captain C. M. Hamilton, Bedford Regt; Lieut. H. L. Reed, R. A.; Lieut. F. T. T. Moore, I. S. C. Gosport Party No. 2.—Captain P. T. Shute, Royal Munster Fus; Lieut. W. J. Geddes, Hampshire Regiment; Lieut. H. S. S. Harden, Lancashire Fusiliers. Gosport Party No. 3.—Captain H. R Wigram, K. O. S. Border; Captain C. B. Close Norfolk Regiment; Lieut. M. P. Phelps, Derby Regiment. Gosport Party No 4.—Captain R. H. Kirkwood, Devon Regiment. Captain S. W. Hare, Kings Royal Rifles; Lieut. H. E. P. Nash, Royal Scots Regiment; Lieut. R. S. Phillips, I. S. C. Gosport Party No 5.—Captain C. F. Buston, Royal Fusiliers; Lieut. W. H. Nicolson, Royal Munster Fus; Lieut. C. L. Seton-Brown, I. S. C.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was a very fair muster of members on Thursday morning, the 9th instant, for the 11th and 12th Silver Spoon Competitions at Coorla. The distances were 200 and 500 yards, and in both distances some good scores were made. Members will note that the following are handicaped in the competitions as under:—Lieutenant Sharp, Sergt.-Major Downing, and Cr-Sergt. Thomas 4 Points each, Lieut. English, Sergt.-Instr. Nalty, Cr.-Sergt Black, Corpl. Walmsley, Lce-Corpl. Herbert, Vol. Otto, Vol. Ollis 2 points each. The next shoot will be at 200 yards and 300 yards on Thursday morning next. Appended are the scores:—

11TH COMPETITION.

Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23*
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	25*
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, Bo Vol Rifles	25a
Vol J A D'Cruz, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	23
Vol F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	21
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lce-Corpl E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	13
Sergt G W Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	11
Corpl G Marks, Bo Vol Rifles	10

* Handicapped 4 points; a Winner of 1st Spoon; b Winner of 2nd Spoon.

12TH COMPETITION.

Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21a
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Lce-Corpl E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	20
Vol J A D'Cruz, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	16
Corpl G Marks, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	14
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Sergt-Instr F W Nalty, Bo Vol Rifles	4

a Handicapped 4 points; b Handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd Spoon; c winner of 1st Spoon.

A SUGGESTION TO THE B. B. AND C. I. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Almost all the stations from Colaba to Bandora have been provided with suitable overbridges, for the convenience of passengers travelling to and fro, but at Bassein, I regret to say, this has been entirely neglected up to this time. This station, as your readers are aware, is an important one, commanding large traffic both ways, and yields much income to the company. But passengers both old and young have to cross the line with their children and baggage after walking or coming from a long distance from the town and its environs, which is a lamentable state of things deserving to be instantly remedied. This is specially objectionable at night and at dawn of the day, when the weather is foggy. The lives of passengers in the existing state of things are doubtlessly endangered if proper precautions are not observed. To obviate this, it is hoped the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company, for the safety of the public, will take this matter into his early and serious consideration and mitigate the evil complained of by constructing a bridge just as there is at Charni Road or Bandora station, for which he will, I have every reason to believe, receive the grateful thanks of the inhabitants of that locality.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSENGER.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM dated Fort Lungleh, 6th January, says:—Major Shakespear with Lieutenant Drage of the Burma column and 30 rifles of the South Lushai Military Police left Khuatin at 8 p.m. on the 3rd and after a long and toilsome march reached the village where Jaduna and Kaplehya were hiding. They surprised the village during the night and captured Jaduna, but unfortunately Kaplehya just managed to escape. However, he is the least formidable of the whole group and it is highly probable that now that Jaduna and Jacopa are prisoners, Kaplehya will not continue much longer to hold out against us. Major Shakespear with his little force arrived back at Khuatin at 2-30 p.m. on the 4th and Jaduna, his wife and daughter are now prisoners in their own village.

At 1 a.m. on the 4th, Jacopa made a most determined attempt to escape but was caught by the sentries and is now more strongly guarded. With the capture of these two important chiefs, the work of the Lungleh Column is practically accomplished as regards the subjugation of the villages under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS' LIST.

THE vernacular papers are not, and never have been satisfied with the New Year Honours' list. Says the "Gujarati":—"The New Year Honours' list is neither better nor worse than in the years past. The fountain of honour works in a mysterious and capricious fashion, and we do not, therefore, feel called upon to discuss the merits of the various recipients of distinction. Sir Richard Temple has been raised to the Privy Council for his loyal and devoted services to the Conservative party. But we are not sure how far it will console him in his seclusion from active politics. The Chief Justiceship has always carried knighthood with it and the honour that has now been conferred upon Mr. Justice Farran is only in accordance with the fitness of things. The bestowal of knighthood upon Mr. Bayley is perhaps only a partial compensation for disappointed expectations." The "Independent" remarks:—"What does the New Year Honours' Gazette suggest? It suggests that the old complaint about its perfunctory character has not still died away and there is no hope of its ever dying away so long as this list is prepared with one purpose in view, viz., to keep away deliberately the names of those non-officials who have by their services and accomplishments won the popular regard. We do not grudge that officials should have no share in these State gifts, let their share be large and full, but at the same time the list should be formed in such a way as to be popular with the public also. For the present only officials military as well as civil, native princes and chiefs, together with their dewans, or here and there a couple of natives with some non-official Europeans are selected as worthy of decorating their breasts with the insignia of the stars of "exalted" and "eminent" Orders, while those who work for the people are left in the cold. Even useful charities do not get for their donors appropriate recognition at the hands of authorities. The "Native Opinion" observes: "This year's honours' list is as disappointing as it ever could be; at the first glance what strikes us as objectionable is the distinction "Native honours" as opposed to "European ones or partly European" On the very face of it the "Star of India," and the "Order of the Indian Empire" seem to be reserved for Europeans, mostly official, with a sprinkling of natives here and there. The Thakore Saheb of Palitana gets the G. C. S. I., for what public services, the Government of India may alone know; at any rate we are not aware of any public service having been rendered by the Thakore Saheb. A.G. C. I. E. is conferred on the present Prime Minister of Hyderabad—an hour in the bestowal of which Lord Elgin and the Foreign Secretary, when at Hyderabad, must have found ample and unquestionable motives.

EXCISE AND AND IMPORT DUTIES.

The "Indian Spectator" advises our mill-owners to consent to all yarns and cloth made of yarns below the 20s. being exempted from Import duties as the best means of taking the wind out of the sail of their Lancashire rivals. Says our contemporary: "The air is thick with rumours that some modifications will, after all, be made in the present Excise and Import duties, with a view to meet the Manchester demands, so far at least as they are reasonable. The suggestion of the local Chamber of Commerce, backed as it is by that of Calcutta, that all yarns and cloth made of yarns below the 20s. should be exempted from the Import duties, seems to be the most reasonable one, and we hope our mill-owners may see their way to consenting to it, as the best means of taking the wind out of the sail of their Lancashire rivals. There are proposals which go further, and it is necessary that there should be a united front against them on our side.

EARL SPENCER IN INDIA.

The "Indu Prakash" states that this well-known Liberal politician is going to spend the winter in India in the most useful manner. Apparently his lordship is not like the ordinary tourist who wants to do India in twenty-one days. Says our contemporary: "He is not even like Lord Rosebery or the late Lord Randolph Churchill who cultivated the acquaintance of India in order to speak authoritatively about the country and its people. He seems to be an earnest student who wishes to see everything himself and with his own eyes. He has travelled with H. H. Sandringham, and that is not a small matter. Earl Spencer has no doubt derived much information from his tour in Sind. We trust his lordship will visit the other parts of India, especially of the Bombay Presidency with equal interest and curiosity. He went to see some Bombay cotton mills and then visited some portion of the native town besides visiting the Bhuleshwar Reservoir and the Crawford Market. It is said that Earl Spencer is anxious to study the various Imperial and economic problems affecting this country. We hope he will find ample food for reflection here. But we do not think he will have exhaustively studied the Indian problems unless and until he gets to know the opinions of the cultured and educated Indians throughout the country."

A SCHOOL FOR MAHOMEDAN GIRLS.

The "Indian Spectator" is quite right in stating that "Every friend of social advancement, to whatever Indian race he may belong, will be gratified to learn that a school for the education of Mahomedan girls is about to be established in Calcutta. Female education is the most backward question among Mahomedans, and so strongly conservative are the community generally, with regard to their girls being taught to read and write, that it will be nothing wonderful if the proposed school at first meet with but lukewarm response. But of late University education has made marked progress among Mahomedans. During the last decade, there has been observed a steady rise in the number of Mahomedan graduates and under-graduates. These men cannot surely be wholly opposed to their daughters and sisters having some education."

THE ELEVENTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

Commenting upon the proceedings of the last Congress at Poona, most of the native journals consider it to be a great success. The "Gujarati" says: "The Eleventh National Congress, in spite of the great obstacles that were thrown in its path, was a success, and having regard to the short time in which the preparations had to be completed in the midst of a misguided populace, the last session was even a more decided success than the Tenth National Congress held at Madras. The number of delegates and visitors was large, and by way of an object-lesson in political education the Poona Congress well served its purpose by evoking genuine ardour and bringing even the disputing parties together to participate in its proceedings and the enthusiasm they called forth. Mr. Surendranath's eloquent and comprehensive address has disarmed all hostile criticism by its moderation and good sense. The Hon. Mr. Surendranath's name was even before his elevation to the presidentship of the Congress sufficiently well-known throughout the country. But the manner in which he discharged his presidential duties, the ability, foresight, moderation and sobriety he brought to bear upon the discharge of his arduous task, the impartiality, firmness and patience he displayed in the conduct of the proceedings, the sustained eloquence and the splendid oratorical power he exhibited in the delivery of his inaugural address, the power of great physical and mental endurance he showed in fulfilling the various demands made upon his time have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt what kind of man Mr. Surendranath is." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: "The session of the Congress, which sat for three days at Poona during Christmas week, was the eleventh of its kind. The fact reminds the public, and specially the Indian Government, which has not yet taken kindly to it though the day is not far distant when it will be constrained to do so, that despite malicious crockings and ominous forebodings, despite ridicule and misrepresentation, despite abuse and calumny, it has been able to survive and complete the first ten years of its existence, which is proof conclusive of its vitality to enter on the second decade with the accumulated vigour and invaluable experience of the cycle that ended with the year 1894. That it will reach its majority may now be safely predicted." The "Independent" writes: "The Eleventh National Congress at Poona has passed off successfully. It has added one more year to its already well-established existence and is to meet next time in Calcutta, the city of palaces, the city where cosmopolitan has more cosmopolitan, the people more tolerant, and where private differences and personal jealousies have been never known to mar the even progress of true political reform in this country which is one of the greatest aims of the National Congress. If the last assemblage has passed off smoothly without any clash or collision, without any thing to bring the reputation of the good work the Congress has accomplished during the last decade in fact, without sacrificing the national purpose to petty spite, childishness and selfish or narrow motives, the credit goes indeed to those who like good helmsmen steered the Congress bark under much difficulties and opposing elements clear of the rock of perverse persistency on the one hand and personal grudges and cliquedom on the other." The "Monitor," the Mahomedan organ, on the contrary, takes a less sanguine view of the whole affair, remarking: "Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee acquitted himself well of his duties as President of the National Congress. He was not inane or wordy. There were no lofty flights, no sounding nonsense. Fortunately he reserved his eloquence for the close of his speech, where we have a taste of it in a string of catching phrases about freedom, equality and representation. There seems to be an idea among our leading public speakers that a speech cannot be a good speech without the adornment of a peroration, and as for Mr. Bannerjee, one has to be thankful that he was not at all a peroration from beginning to end. Though his speech is not much above the commonplace, there is little to find fault with his sentiments. It it made up of a series of general propositions which in themselves are not open to question, and there is a tone of studied sobriety running through it all."

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON.

STATEMENTS published in a Government resolution yesterday complete the information as regards irrigation operations for the kharif season of 1895-96 on works in the Deccan and Gujarat.—

The area for which water was applied for is shown to be 39,929 acres, as compared with 41,346 acres in 1894-95. The kharif area actually irrigated in 1894-95 was 41,314 acres, and in 1893-94, 45,300 acres.

The average total rainfall to end of September 1895 was 20·61 inches, as compared with 18·90 inches in 1894-95 and 16·87 inches in 1893-94.

The following table gives the figures of rainfall and area applied for for each month of the kharif season, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1894-95:—

	1894-95		1895-96		Comparison			
	Average Rain-fall	Area applied for during month	Average Rain-fall	Area applied for during month	Rain-fall. Increase	Rain-fall. Decrease	Irriga-tion. Increase	Irriga-tion. Decrease
	Ins	Acs	Ins	Acs	Ins	Ins	Acs	Acs
Second half of January	0·01	6 072	0·02	5,594	0·01	...	...	478
February	0·37	1,856	0·19	1,782	...	0·18	...	74
March	0·24	3,546	0·02	3,379	...	0·22	...	167
April	0·35	2,873	0·53	3,145	0·18	...	272	...
May	1·37	1,489	0·34	336	...	0·79	...	547
June	2·83	5,707	3·45	3,810	0·62	...	...	1,897
July	7·49	7,849	4·63	9,726	...	2·86	1,877	...
August	2·37	5,955	2·49	6,237	0·12	...	282	...
September	6·21	4,226	10·65	4,599	3·54	...	373	...
First half of October	...	1,793	..	835	...	...	...	958
Total	18·90	41,346	20·61	39,929	1·71	...	..	1,417

From the above table it will appear that, though in the month of July there was considerable increase in area, it was counterbalanced by the almost corresponding decrease that occurred in the month of June. There were also slight increases in the months of April, August and September, but they were not equal to the decreases in the months of January, May and October, and the net result for the whole season was a decrease of 1,417 acres. The figures of rainfall for the month of September show an increase of nearly four inches, and those for July a decrease of nearly three inches. A comparison shows that the most noticeable increase was on the Khari Cut. The Yerla River Works, Mutha Canals, and Mainí and Bhadaivadi Tanks also show increases, varying from 200 to 600 acres. The decrease on the Nira Canal is most marked, while the Krishna, Hathmati and Palkhed Canals and the Matoba and Ashti Tanks are responsible for decreases varying between 150 and 1,000 acres.

The increase on the Khari Cut is said to be due partly to extension of the area of rice cultivation and partly to greater demand for water having been made this year on account of breaks in the monsoon. The increase in the case of the Yerla River Irrigation Works is attributed to scanty rainfall in the early part of the year, that on the Bhadalvadi Tank is due to there being an ample supply of water available in the tank, while in the case of the Mainí Tank it is attributed to a combination of both these causes. On the Mutha Canals, the increase is said to be in monsoon crops. In the case of the Kaswad Tank, the increase of 158 acres was in hot weather crop cultivation, for which water sufficed owing to the demolished waste weir having been again partially raised. On the Gokak Canal the small increase of 45 acres was due to canal extension. The area applied for under the extension was 161 acres; and if this is left out of calculation for the sake of comparison, the balance would show a decrease of 116 acres, due to seasonable rainfall.

The large decrease on the Nira Canal is said to be due principally to the reduction, which, it is hoped, is temporary only, of the area under sugarcane cultivation owing to fall in the price of sugar. There was also a falling off in the monsoon crops owing to unsuitable rainfall. The decrease on the Ashti Canal is attributed to favourable rainfall along the canal, that on the Hathmati Canal to there being insufficient water in the canal on account of scanty rainfall, and that on the Matoba Tank to rainfall in the early part of the monsoon. On the Ashti Tank the decrease is partly due to rainfall at the commencement of the monsoon, partly to a large abandonment by cultivators of groundnuts owing to the increase of damage done to this crop by wild boar. As regards the Ekruk Tank, on which the decrease is 148 acres, it is explained that kharif crops under it are usually sown after copious rainfall, and the tank water is used, if necessary, for subsequent waterings. The early rainfall being excellent, the crops were short, and the area irrigated was consequently less. The same explanation was given of the decrease recorded last year, when compared with the year previous. The water-supply in the tank was insufficient until September 1895, owing to the tank not filling last year.

Distributed by districts, the areas are as follows:—Ahmednagar 1,825 acres, Khandesh 1,251, Nasik 967, Ahmednagar 1,223, Poona 19,231, Sholapur 3,211, Bijapur 25, Satara 5,777, Belgaum 3,212, Dharwar 759, total 39,929 acres.

BERAR SESAMUM.

The final report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture on the crop of the season 1895-96 is as follows:—The corrected area under sesamum now reported is 75,945 acres, being 6,230 acres, or 9 per cent. above last year's figures, but 25,990 acres, or 25 per cent, below the normal area. The increase in cultivation is attributed in most districts to satisfactory rain at the time of sowing, but it is also due in some parts of the province to substitution for jawar which was very largely grown last year. The season on the whole has not been favourable; in Jalgaon the "Gulpeni" rains occurred soon after the sowings had been completed, and a further period of drought was experienced just before the close of the monsoon. The month of October, too, was unusually dry, and no rain has fallen since the date of the second forecast. In these circumstances the crop has not done well, and only a ten anna outturn is estimated. The yield for the province is calculated at 3,544 tons, which, though 7 per cent. better than the outturn of the previous year, is 38 per cent. below the normal. Favourable reports have been received from the Ellichpur district, and prospects are fairly good in Basim and Buldana. The rabi sowings of sesamum are stated to be doing well, and the late crop is likely to be a better one than that already harvested.

BENGAL COTTON.

Explanatory.—There are, generally speaking, two cotton crops in these Provinces, viz., the early crop, which is sown during the monson rains and harvested during the cold weather by the end of December, and the late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested during the hot weather in May and June. Of the districts for which returns are given in the appended statement, the early crop is reported to be grown only in Jalpaiguri, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, while in the remaining districts, both the early and late crops are cultivated. This report furnishes estimates of area and outturn for the early crop only.

Character of the season.—The rainfall of the monsoon season of 1895 has generally been less than the normal in the early cotton-growing districts of these Provinces. In July the rainfall was below the normal in all these districts except in Jalpaiguri, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and (generally) in Chota Nagpur; it was deficient also in August in all districts except in Jalpaiguri, Bhagalpur, and Orissa; in September Puri only received more than the normal fall; and in October, Cuttack, Manbhum, and Singhbum were the only districts in which the rainfall was above the normal. In November the rainfall was light.

Area sown.—The total area this year sown with the early cotton crop in these Provinces appears from the statement annexed to this note to be 91,000 acres. The corresponding area for the previous year is shown in the same statement as 95,600 acres. The present estimate, therefore, is 4 per cent. less than that of last year. The decrease is noticeable chiefly in Puri and Singbhum, and is reported to be due in Puri excessive rain, and in Singbhum to insufficient rain. Sonthal Parganas, Angul and the Kondmals, and Palamau show a slight increase in area, which the Deputy Commissioners of those districts attribute to favourable season on former cultivation.

Character of the crop.—From the attached district estimates, it will be seen that two out of the fifteen districts from which returns have been received, viz., the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Angul and the Khondmals report an average crop of 16 annas; seven report crops varying from 12 to 15 annas, and the remaining six districts report crops varying from 8 to 11 annas. On comparing the meteorological reports of this year with those of la-t years, it appears that the climatic conditions of this year have been, on the whole, more favourable for the early cotton crop than those of last year. From the district estimates of outturn, it will be seen that six districts, viz., Midnap re, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal, Palamau, Balasore, Hazaribagh, and Manbhum, report better crops than those of last year; five districts, viz., Jalpaiguri, Cuttack, Puri, Angul and Khondmals, and Lohardaga, report equal crops; and four districts, viz., Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau, and Singhbhum, report worse crops.

The arithmetical mean of the anna estimates of outturn returned by District Officers, reckoned with reference to areas, gives a 11·6 anna, or about three-fourths of an average crop, for these Provinces as a whole, against 10·2 annas estimated for the crop of last year.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF JANUARY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Karachi, Deesa, Neemuch, Ahmednagar and Coimbatore, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest at Ajmere and Neemuch, and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Delhi, Cawnpore, Neemuch, Malegaon and Trichinopoly, and north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh at Negapatam and Bangalore, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Deesa. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the mean of the season at Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa and Ratnagiri, and the minimum considerably to largely so at Sholapur, Karachi, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cochin, and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 9.

Thursday's observations:—Pressure has decreased slightly along the feet of the Himalayas and over Bengal and Burma, but has risen elsewhere. The change has been brisk over Sind and Rajputana and slight over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Pressure is highest in the north-west and lowest in the south, and readings exceed the normal average except in Lower Burma. Winds are little changed. Calms prevail in the north-west and centre and the wind force is light or moderate generally. The mean temperature is in moderate defect in the Central Provinces and in slight defect in Bengal and is normal or in slight excess elsewhere. Colombo has received two and a-half inches of rain and Wellington and Tinnevelly light showers, but elsewhere there has been no rain, and on the hills no snow.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·980
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·8
Dew Point	55·1
Relative humidity of Air	·60
Extent of cloudy sky (the wholesky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air(read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·

WRITERS AND READERS.

A book by a man who will probably make his influence felt in America in regard to the present difficulty, as he has done for many years, is to appear this month. It is a collection of essays by Mr. E. L. Godkin, the editor of the "Nation," and it will be published by Messrs. Archibald Constable. As it happens, one of the papers is entitled "Panics," and others deal with Huxley, John Stuart Mill, Tyndall, and with literary and scientific subjects.

Mr. Roden Noel's volume of posthumous verse, My Sea and Other Poems, will be published by Mr. Elkin Mathews. Mr. Stanley Addleshaw writes a preface which is largely an appreciation of the poet's personality and poetry. Mr. Addleshaw thinks that Noel will rank with the greatest of his contemporaries as a nature poet. But perhaps it was the sea which inspired him with his finest thoughts, and besides the opening poem, several of the pieces in this volume treat of that subject. Noel was also an admirer and a singer of deeds of daring.

The large-paper copies of Mr. Charles Robinson's illustrated edition of Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verses were all taken up before issue. The book, which is printed throughout on Japanese vellum, has doublears of cloth bearing the gilt cover designs of the small-paper edition. Mr. Lane was happily inspired in making this volume uniform in externals with the Edinburgh Stevnson. We are sure it will become one of the most sought-after items amongst Stevenson collectors. The edition consisted of only 150 copies.

Mr. Egmont Hake's book, The Coming Individualism, will be published early this month. The work bears upon the struggle between Collectivism and Individualism, of course championing the latter. It supplies, we are told, the programme of a constructive Individualist policy, based not only on exact economic science but on universal experience. As a necessary prelude to this, it seaks to demonstrate that Collectivism means retrogression, and, indeed, that the anomalies of our civilisation spring from Collectivist features. Mr. Egmont Hake opens with a discussion of the modern economic imbroglio. The book, which is rather a long one, is to be published by Messrs. Archibald, Constable.

The Rev. H. Daniel has printed at his private press, Oxford, a memorial volume of the hundredth anniversary of Keats's birth. It consists of odes, sonnets, and lyrics by Keats. The small number of copies for sale are deing issued through Mr. John Lane. Mr. Daniel's object was to get together the very best of Keats's shorter pieces, and in doing this he has been guided by Mr. Robert Bridges' Critical Essay. A feature of the little volume is the reproduction of a beautiful drawing of Keats formerly in the possession of Canon Dixon. It is the work of Joseph Severn, the devoted friend of Keats, and has never been published until now.

The large work on English bookbindings in the British Museum, which Messrs. Kegan Paul announced some time ago, will be ready shortly. Sixty examples of bindings, selected on account of their beauty or historic interest, have been printed in facsimile by Mr. W. Griggs. An introduction and notes to each plate have been provided by Mr. W. Y. Fletcher, late assistant keeper in the Department of Printed Books. This means practically a history of bookbinding in England from the end of the twelfth to the latter half of the eighteenth century, when Roger Payne raised the art from the low condition into which it had fallen. The work costs three guineas net, and is limited to an edition of five hundred copies.

There have been many and important changes in the "Minster" magazine, and nothing is now left of the former "Minster" but the name. This periodical is under new proprietors, and a long list of names has been secured for the February number. One of the prominent features will be a symposium on The Immediate Future of the British Empire. To this many representative men will contribute, among them being Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Charles Dilke, Cardinal Vaughan, Sir Augustus Harris, Clark Russell, Colonel Howard Vincent, the editors of the "British Australasian," and twenty or thirty others.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co. will publish in a few days the new year's number of the "African Review," which will contain a new story, entitled Black Heart and White Heart, by Mr. H. Rider Haggard, the first African story he has written for some years. In addition, there will be a short story by Mr. Andrew Lang.

The well-known literary letter contributed by C. K. S. weekly to the "Illustrated London News," contains an exceedingly interesting proof of Lord Tennyson's early bent towards writing. This is a facsimile reproduction of the title-page and part of the first chapter of a short story in prose, written by the late Poet Laureate when only fourteen years of age. It is called Mungo the American, a tale showing how Mungo found a sword and afterwards how it came into the possession of the right owner after the space of town years. The picture of Mungo—whose hut stood about three leagues from the town of Panama, given by the juvenile author is a man of a dark copper colour, and his red hair and gigantic stature rendered him frightful to behold. He is of a morose and gloomy disposition, and one day when walking in the depth of a large wood he found a bloody sword on the ground, which surprised him very much. That is about all we gather from the first page, but the manuscript of the story is in the hands of Mr. Thomas Wise, the well-known collector and finder of such interesting fragments. The late Poet Laureate gave the manuscript to Miss Jane Yonge, who was for many years governess in the family. Mungo the American will be incorporated in the biography of his father which Lord Tennyson is preparing.

The announcement of the death of M. Walter Ruding, at the age of twenty-five, has fallen as a shock and a surprise upon his friends and others who anticipated the literary results of the riper efforts of his marked and distinctive ability. It is only a few weeks since he made his *début* as an author by the publication of a work entitled An Evil Motherhood.

Mr. Sidney Colvin will contribute an introductory note to the late Mr. R. L. Stevenson's story, Weir of Hermiston, with which the first number of Cosmopolis was to open on the 1st of January. The theme, says Mr. Colvin, is one on which his mind had long been working. He did not, however, betake himself in earnest to the composition till the last weeks of his life . . . and the chapters which he lived long enough to write . . . constitute, it may be surmised, little more than a third part of the intended book. They were dictated by the author to his step-daughter and devoted amanuensis, Mrs. Strong, during the month of November and the first days of December, 1894; and the last lines were written on the very morning of his sudden seizure and death; none of his earlier work had been produced at such a sustained pitch of invention, or with so little labour in the way of correcting or recasting, and the amount of editorial revision which the text has required has been slight in the extreme. The date of the principal action of the story is the winter and spring of 1813—14. The scene is partly in Edinburgh and partly in the wild hill country about the wells of Clyde and Tweed. The character of Adam Weir has been in some degree suggested by that of a historical personage, Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield.

A new sign of the progress of ideas in the education of children will soon appear in a work entitled The Kindergarten Guide, by Lois Bates, which Messrs. Longmans and Co. have in hand. The book will contain descriptions of kindergarten occupations, and show how even ordinary subjects can be taught on kindergarten principles. Thus, to quote the publishers' notice, the elements of reading and number are taught by means of stories which interest and fascinate the children. Several drills will be given, also a maypole dance, fully illustrated.

Mr. Thomas MacKnight, author of a book on the life and times of Burke, and several other historical works, has written a book called Ulster as it Is: or Twenty-eight Years' Experience as an Irish Editor. It is to be in two volumes, and will be published shortly by Messrs. Macmilan and Co.

E. V. B.'s Garden of Pleasure, which was published a few days ago, has passed through two editions, and the third will shortly be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. The same author's Days and Hours in a Garden, has just gone into a ninth edition, and her Heavenly Birthdays is in the third.

Messrs. Cassels have in the press a volume of stories from the pen of Mr. T. J. Macnamara, the Editor of the Schoolmaster, and a member of the London School Board. The stories are designed to draw attention to the difficulties of the work of elementary school teaching, especially in the very poor parts of our great urban centres, and in the rural districts generally.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH."—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As Maj. of MADON, SONS and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 9.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Messrs M H Starling and Basil Lang respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Advocate General, Bombay, on the 31st ultimo, in the afternoon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt J Davies, on return from leave, to act as Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; and Lieut H G Carnegy, on return from leave, to do duty under the Secy to Govt in the Political Dept.

Lieut R S Pottinger and H F Jacob respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 27th Dec 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Kennedy, Dist Supt of Police, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 22nd Feb 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C D Lester, 17th Bo Inft, to act as Cant Magte of Bhuj, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt C W F Whyte, 17th Bo Inft, proceeding on leave, and pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Lester, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Bhuj.

Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bodhrao Trimalrao Inamdar and Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye respectively delivered over and received charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum on the 16th ultimo.

Azam Hari Bhikaji Khanolkar, Head Karkun, taluka Khed in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R J C Lord, I C S, on completion of the General Administration Report, to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest, Khan Bahadur Mirza Kalichbeg Frodunbeg, Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist, with additional power, specified.

Mr W H Luck, Asst Supt of Police, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 15th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Bhavanishankar Subrao Baindurkar, acting Mahalkari, petha Bhatkalifa the district of Kanara, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap and Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bhodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar respectively delivered over and received charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nasik on the 23rd ultimo.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Pandurang Patel, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Godhra in the district of Panch Mahals, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Ramchandra Vishnu Gadgil, acting Head Karkun, taluka Gadag in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Govind Gopal Ambike, acting Mahalkari, petha Shirala in the district of Satara, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr F G Pratt, I C S, Magte of the first class in the district of Shikarpur, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

Azam Virapa Rachapa Kalburgi, acting Head Karkun, taluka Karajgi in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Azam Bhukhandas Jaykisandas, Magte of the second class in the district of Kaira, to pass sentences of whipping.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, 1869, Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, first class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Belgaum Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Rao Saheb Raoji Dinkar Velankar, Mamlatdar, taluka Bhiwndi in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr J A G Waiss, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the second class in the district of Panch Mahals, with the following additional power specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A Guider to be third grade Assist Supdt of Police on probation, taking rank below Mr W G Clabby.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Mr Guider to do duty as Assist Supdt of Police in the Poona Dist pending the return to duty of Mr W Hayland or further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Rao Saheb Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar, Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court of Nasik, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr R J C Lord, I C S, assumed charge as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, on the 1st inst.

Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande and Rao Saheb Madhavalal Javerilal Vajnik respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Tasgaon in the Satara Dist on the 2nd inst.

Rao Bahdur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap assumed charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dharwar on the 2nd inst.

Mr W A Dubois and Rai Bahadur Kishori Lal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst Supt of Police, Rajputana Malwa and Rutlam Ujjain Railways on the 16th ultimo.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur G J Bhatkhande, Huzur Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Ahmednagar Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Azam Hari Ramkrishna Samant, acting Mahalkari, petha Guhagar in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

RE VENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr W E Copleston under the orders of Mr T R D Bell, Working Plans Officer, Southern Circle.

Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, Dist Depy Collr, Kolaba, is allowed furlough for six months with effect from the date of relief by Rao Bahadur Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpande.

Rao Bahadur Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpande is appointed to act as Dist Depy Collr, Kolaba, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga or pending farther orders.

Mr S R Arthur, I C S, Assist Collr and Forest Settlement Officer, Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and five days.

Surgn Major Charles Monks, Supt of Mahableshvar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and eleven days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major J C H Peacocke to act as Supt of Mahableshvar during the absence of Surgn Major C Monks or pending further orders.

Mr R A L Moore, I C S, Asst Collr, Thana, is allowed furlough for eight months and nine days with effect from 4th April 1896.

In modification of Govt Notification No 3065, dated 24th April 1895, Mr A F Maconochie, I C S, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for five months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Naraindas Motaram to act as sixth grade Depy Collr, Sind, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Choitram Ramchand on privilege leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnise marriages under the provisions of Sec 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, is hereby granted to the Rev Thomas P Fisher, Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev C H Badham, B A, is granted furlough for one year from the 1st Feb 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb F M Khimjiani, Depy Educational Inspr, Broach, is granted one year's leave without allowances with effect from the date of the expiry of leave granted by Government Notification No 2230, dated the 26th October 1894.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M MacMillan, B A, to be Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, vice Mr A Barrett, on the latter's retirement.

Mr N B Godbole, Vice-Principal, Poona Training College, is granted privilege leave for three months commencing from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T N Kirtane to act as Vice-Principal, Poona Training College, during the absence of Mr N B Godbole, B A, or pending further orders.

Surgn-Lieut-Col D N Parakh, Surgeon to the Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, is allowed furlough for six months from 1st Feb 1896.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major H Adey to act as Civil Surgn, Satara, in addition to his own duties, vice Surgn-Major J C H Peacocke, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col C T Peters, M B, to act as Surgn in charge Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital during the absence of Surg-Lieut-Col D N Parakh or pending further orders.

Surgn-Major W H Burke, M B, Assist to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, is allowed furlough for fifteen months.

NON-POISONOUS.
Condy's Fluid
Destroys all Foul Smells.
Kills Disease Germs.
Purifies Air and Water
Cisterns, and Filters.
A Luxury in the Bath, etc.
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Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name —Ayer— is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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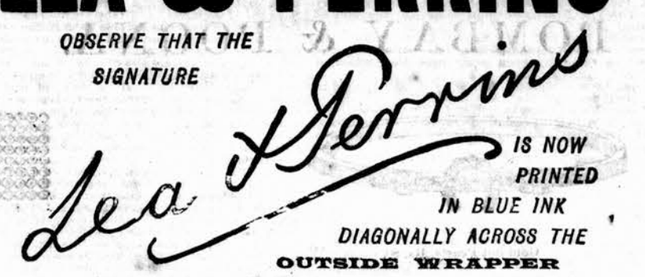
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE



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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In 3d Packets, And 6d is 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.
In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
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ESTABLISHED 1789.

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BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
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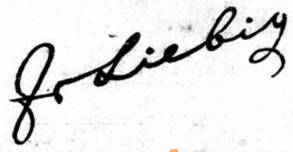
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.



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Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS,
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
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all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.
disappear as if by magic.
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THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS,
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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.
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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

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It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration, of the Stomach

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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF GOD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA
MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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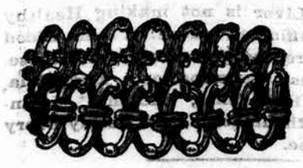
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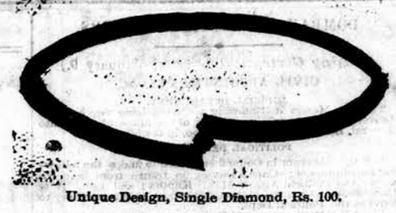
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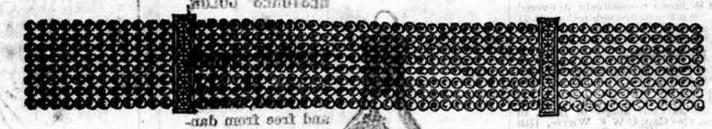
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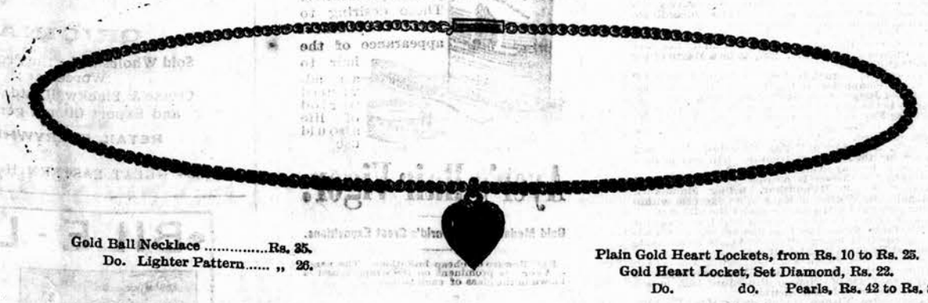
Do. do. Diamond and Ruby Bars, from Rs. 850.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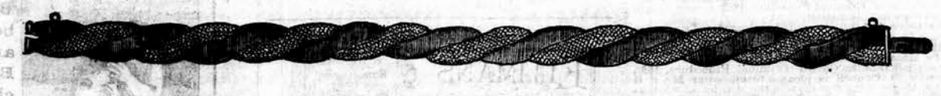
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IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.
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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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Neave's Food
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CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
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